

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

120

IN, NOVEMBER 14, 1918

VOLUME XLV, NO. 25

DEATH OF JOHN RAMSEY

John Warren Ramsey, one of the old residents at Kellner way, died on the 8th of November after an illness of some length, death being due to asthma.

Mr. Ramsey was a native of Canada, where he was born on the 26th of Nov. 1843, and came to this country when he was 3 years of age, locating in Michigan. He enlisted in Co. D, 27th regiment of Michigan volunteers and served from 1863 until the end of the war, being honorably discharged on July 26th, 1865. During the past 11 years he has lived at Kellner.

He is mourned by three children, twenty-three grand children and four great grandchildren. Short services were held at Kellner by Rev. C. A. Melville, after which the remains were shipped to Almond, where they were interred.

SCHOOLS OPEN MONDAY

It was the intention to open the public schools in this city on Wednesday, but at a meeting of the school board on Tuesday it was decided not to open until next Monday. The Catholic parochial school opened on Wednesday. The independent places also opened this week, and the churches are again holding services.

O. R. Roenius is quite ill with influenza.

B. F. McMillan Dead

B. F. McMillan, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Central Wisconsin, died at his home at McMillan on Tuesday evening following an attack of influenza and pneumonia. Mr. McMillan established the mill at McMillan in 1875, by being associated with his brother, and has since lived there. He was a native of New York state, where he was born in 1845.

WORK COMING FINE

Those in charge of the war charities drive now report that most of the people are taking their attention without a murmur, altho there are a few who are kleinen over the work among the kickers.

They are expected to take more than absolutely nothing for the war except to buy a few liberty bonds and who are doing that the investment is a

RELATIVES BROUGHT HERE

The remains of James Meunier, victim of whose death was made last week's Tribune, were brought to this city on Saturday and interred in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Meunier, and the remains were interred in Calvary cemetery, service being conducted by Rev. Wm. Reding.

DEATH OF GEORGE MYERS

George William Myers died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Myers, on the east side at an early hour Tuesday morning, cause of death being heart trouble, from which he suffered previously. However, his last illness lasted for only a month. He was 18 years and 9 months of age and for some time past had been employed in the Smith drug store, and he was a young man who was well thought of and had many friends here in the city.

The funeral was held at 9 o'clock this morning from SS Peter and Paul church, Rev. Wm. Reding officiating.

DEATH OF FREDERICK LOOCK

Frederick Loock, one of the old residents of this city, died at his home on the east side on Sunday night, after illness of about a week, cause of death being pneumonia. Decreased was a native of Germany, where he was born 79 years ago, but has been a long resident of this country. He is survived by his wife and nine children.

The funeral will be held at 1:30 p.m. today from the house and the services and interment will be at the cemetery.

Mrs. Gus. Releeson, a former resident of this city, died at Kenosha on Monday. She is survived by her husband and seven children.

Hoist out

TORY

number

which

exist

intimating

a the

numerated

their

Aus

instituted

the

two

and

the

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

VOLUME XLV, NO. 25

DEATH OF JOHN RAMSEY

John Warren Ramsey, one of the old residents out Kellner way, died on the 21st of November after an illness of some length, death being due to asthma.

Mr. Ramsey was a native of Canada, where he was born on the 30th of Nov. 1843, and came to this country when he was 3 years of age, locating in Michigan. He enlisted in Co. D, 27th regiment of Michigan volunteers and served from 1863 until the end of the war, being honorably discharged July 26th, 1865. During the past 11 years he has lived at Kellner.

He is mourned by three children, three grand children and four great grandchildren. Short services were held at Kellner by Rev. C. A. Mellick, after which the remains were shipped to Almond, where they were interred.

SCHOOLS OPEN MONDAY

It was the intention to open the public schools in this city on Wednesday, but at a meeting of the school-board on Tuesday it was decided not to open until next Monday. The Catholic parochial school opened on Wednesday. The amusement places also opened this week, and the churches are again holding sessions.

O. R. Roenius is quite ill with influenza.

B. F. McMillan Dead

B. F. McMillan, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Central Wisconsin, died at his home in McMillan Tuesday evening, following an attack of influenza and pneumonia. Mr. McMillan established the mill at McMillan in 1873, being associated with his brother, and has since lived there. He was a native of New York state, where he was born in 1845.

WORK COMING DINE

Those in charge of the war charities drive now on report that most of the people are taking their allotment without a murmur, altho there are a few who are拈ing at the line of the amount that they are expected to take. Most of the Kickeras, however, are those who have done absolutely nothing for the war except to lay a few liberty bonds and who imagine that the investment is a donation.

REMAINS BROUGHT HERE

The remains of James Meunier, mention of whose death was made in last week's Tribune, were brought to this city on Saturday and taken to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Meunier, and the remains were interred in Calvary cemetery, services being conducted by Rev. Wm. Redding.

DEATH OF GEORGE MYERS

George William Myers died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Myers, on the east side at an early hour Tuesday morning, cause of death being heart trouble, from which he suffered previously. However, his last illness lasted for only a week. Deceased was 18 years and 3 months of age, and for some time past had been employed in the Stein drug store, and he was a young man who was well thought of and had many friends here in the city.

The funeral was held at 9 o'clock this morning from SS Peter and Paul church, Rev. Wm. Redding officiating.

DEATH OF FREDERICK LOOCK

Frederick Loock, one of the old residents of this city, died at his home on the east side on Sunday night after an illness of about a week, cause of death being pneumonia. Deceased was a native of Germany, where he was born 70 years ago, but has been a long resident of this country. He is survived by his wife and nine children.

The funeral will be held at 1:30 p.m. this afternoon from the house preceding the 2:00 o'clock from the east side Lutheran church, Rev. Pautz officiating.

Mrs. Gus. Erickson, a former resident of this city, died at Kenosha on Monday. She is survived by her husband and seven children.

Hoist pul-

George William Myers died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Myers, on the east side at an early hour Tuesday morning, cause of death being heart trouble, from which he suffered previously. However, his last illness lasted for only a week. Deceased was 18 years and 3 months of age, and for some time past had been employed in the Stein drug store, and he was a young man who was well thought of and had many friends here in the city.

TORY

which cele-

brated

in the

num-

arred

their

au-

stralia,

au-

TRUCE TERMS TO AUSTRIA OPEN UP GATES TO BERLIN

Armistice Gives Entente Allies Complete Military Rule Over Nation.

IS A COMPLETE SURRENDER

Terms Open Austrian and Hungarian Territory for American and Allied Operations Against Germany—Foch to Direct Movements.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Allied terms of armistice under which the land and sea forces of what was once the Austria-Hungarian empire have held down their arms were announced simultaneously in Washington and the allied capitals.

They accomplish complete surrender and open Austrian and Hungarian territory for American and allied operations against Germany.

From this drastic document, it may be stated, may be gleaned an account of the conditions awaiting completion by the supreme war council at Versailles under which Germany may have a cessation of hostilities.

Army Must Be Demobilized.

The terms which ended the debacle on the Italian front Monday at 8 p. m. include the complete demobilization of Austrian forces, surrender of half of all artillery and military equipment, occupation by American and allied forces of such strategic places as may later be selected, free use of Austrian railroads for operations against Germany.

Also evacuation of all invaded territory behind all equipment and supplies, including coal; surrender of a portion of the Austrian surface and submarine fleets and disarmament of others under American and allied control; surrender of all German submarine in Austrian waters and reparation of allied and American prisoners without reciprocity.

Evacuation of Austrian territory roughly corresponds to the boundary lines claimed by Italy under the Treaty of Trenton or treaty of London program.

The terms of the armistice are to be carried out under the direction of Marshal Foch, who will designate material to be turned over and supervise the movement of Austrian-Hungarian forces to the rear.

Terms of Armistice.

The terms of the Austrian armistice, with parenthetical explanations of minor errors in cable transmission, were announced by the state department.

Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria, which will go into effect at 8 o'clock:

1. Immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

2. Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in clause three below, there shall only be maintained an organized military force reduced to prevent of hostilities.

Revolt Ordered.

3. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander in chief of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows:

Dominant Danube Forts.

4. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and the upper Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

Boundary Dispute Disturbs

Demonstrations Take Place in Persian and Chilean Ports—Government Takes Action.

5. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America.

6. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America.

Evacuation of all the Italian

territory limited by a line from the Julian Alps by the Col of Udell, Mount Mangart, the Tornano (Tergola) and the watershed of the Col of Postherda, Podlinsko and Idra.

From this point the line turns southward toward the Schneeberg, excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries, from Schneeberg it goes down toward the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattigula and Vodose in the evacuated territories.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including to the North Littoral and Trieste, and to the south,

territory limited by a line from the (Senigallia), of Cape Planca to the summits of the water sheds eastward, as to include in the evacuated areas all the valleys and watercourses flowing toward Serbia, such as the Cetina, Kerkas, Rustinica and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selva, Ulbo, Scherda, Muon, Paga and Puntadur in the north up to Meleda in the south, entering Santandrea, Brsi, Han, Tore, Cervola, Cazza and Lukosa, as

INCREASE WOOL PRODUCTION

Wisconsin Should Be Much Higher on List of Producing States Than It Is.

There are 600,000 persons in the world using wool for clothing; there are 200,000 sheep in the world. Is one fleece enough to clothe one person?

In 1916 the wool production of the world was 2,800,000,000 pounds. The arable land in war used 2,000,000,000 pounds of this. These figures are astonishing. They seem to say that "every time you eat a lamb chop you are consuming a portion of someone's winter clothes."

The wool industry has been sadly overlooked by American farmers and the negligence is increasing. In 1916 the United States produced 321,802,750 pounds of wool; each year since then has shown a decrease; in 1914 the production reached as low as 200,102,000 pounds.

Wisconsin is admittedly a live stock state and sheep raisers have met with extraordinary success. The northern part of the state has millions of acres



LIEUT. EDWARD A. STINSON

CONFERENCE ON TO END WORLD'S GREATEST WAR

Marshal Foch and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss Meet German Armistice Envoys.

ARRIVE ON CHIMAY ROAD

Allies' Generalsissimo Gives Hun High Command Minute Instructions as to Their Advance on the French Lines — Berlin Knows What to Expect.

London, Nov. 8.—Marshal Foch and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss met the German armistice envoys at noon Thursday. The German delegates arrived at the fortress of Metz Wednesday night, they told Marshal Foch of their arrival.

Text of Foch's Note.

Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief, notified the German high command that if the German armistice delegation wished to meet him in aviation for army flyers, he is waiting for orders now to receive machine gun instruction, and as soon as he is proficient with this weapon he will get chance in warfare.

Army Must Be Demobilized.

The terms which ended the debacle on the Italian front Monday at 8 p. m. include the complete demobilization of Austrian forces, surrender of half of all artillery and military equipment, occupation by American and allied forces of such strategic places as may later be selected, free use of Austrian railroads for operations against Germany.

From this drastic document, it may be stated, may be gleaned an account of the conditions awaiting completion by the supreme war council at Versailles under which Germany may have a cessation of hostilities.

Deserters March in Berlin.

Stockholm, Nov. 8.—Continuous demonstrations are taking place in Berlin, according to the Social Democrats. Twenty thousand deserters from the army are marching through the streets of the capital.

Revolt Develops in Hamburg.

Copenhagen, Nov. 8.—A revolt has broken out in Hamburg, according to a dispatch from the correspondent of the Puffing Pig at Yunnar. Violent arterial firing was in progress in the streets of the city when the correspondent's Informant was deported, the Informant declared.

Parties disputed it was officially announced there that four German officers bearing white flags probably would arrive at the headquarters of Marshal Foch Thursday night.

The text of the note from Marshal Foch reads as follows:

"To the German High Command from Marshal Foch:

"If the German plenipotentiaries wish to meet Marshal Foch to ask him (or to the British) they are to advance to the Chimay, Fournies, La Capelle and Guise roads.

Orches have been given that they are to be received and conducted to the place fixed for the interview."

Paris in Quandary.

A Paris dispatch said it was officially announced there that four German officers bearing white flags probably would arrive at the headquarters of Marshal Foch Thursday night.

The Paris correspondent "charged in armistice and to open negotiations" according to the official Berlin note, must have arrived at the front and must now present itself at Marshal Foch's headquarters.

It is believed Germany knew from the terms of the Austrian armistice that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

2. Surrender to the allies and the United States of 15 Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918 and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the allies and United States.

3. Surrender to the allies and the United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battle ships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one minelayer, six Dardanel monitors to be designated by the allies and United States of America. All other surface warships, including Astra Craft, are to be concentrated in Astra Craft, naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and United States.

4. Surrender to the allies and the United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battle ships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one minelayer, six Dardanel monitors to be designated by the allies and the United States of America. All other surface warships, including Astra Craft, are to be concentrated in Astra Craft, naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and United States.

5. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

6. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America.

7. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

8. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and the upper Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the allies and the United States shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

9. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

10. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

11. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

12. Evacuation of all the Italian

territory limited by a line from the Julian Alps by the Col of Udell, Mount Mangart, the Tornano (Tergola) and the watershed of the Col of Postherda, Podlinsko and Idra.

From this point the line turns southward toward the Schneeberg, excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries, from Schneeberg it goes down toward the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattigula and Vodose in the evacuated territories.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including to the North Littoral and Trieste, and to the south,

territory limited by a line from the (Senigallia), of Cape Planca to the summits of the water sheds eastward, as to include in the evacuated areas all the valleys and watercourses flowing toward Serbia, such as the Cetina, Kerkas, Rustinica and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selva, Ulbo, Scherda, Muon, Paga and Puntadur in the north up to Meleda in the south, entering Santandrea, Brsi, Han, Tore, Cervola, Cazza and Lukosa, as

INCREASE WOOL PRODUCTION

Wisconsin Should Be Much Higher on List of Producing States Than It Is.

There are 600,000 persons in the world using wool for clothing; there are 200,000 sheep in the world. Is one fleece enough to clothe one person?

In 1916 the wool production of the world was 2,800,000,000 pounds. The arable land in war used 2,000,000,000 pounds of this. These figures are astonishing. They seem to say that "every time you eat a lamb chop you are consuming a portion of someone's winter clothes."

The wool industry has been sadly overlooked by American farmers and the negligence is increasing. In 1916 the United States produced 321,802,750 pounds of wool; each year since then has shown a decrease; in 1914 the production reached as low as 200,102,000 pounds.

Wisconsin is admittedly a live stock state and sheep raisers have met with extraordinary success. The northern part of the state has millions of acres

GERMAN REVOLT IS WIDESPREAD; NAVY IS SEIZED

Red Flag Raised; Mutineers Kill Officers; Riots in Big Towns.

20,000 DESERTERS PARADE

Revolutionists Control Much of Schleswig—Soldiers' Council Rules at Kiel, Aligned by Socialist Minister and Deputy—Big Demonstrations.

London, Nov. 8.—Marshal Foch and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss met the German armistice envoys at noon Thursday. The German delegates arrived at the fortress of Metz Wednesday night, they told Marshal Foch of their arrival.

Text of Foch's Note.

Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief, notified the German high command that if the German armistice delegation wished to meet him in aviation for army flyers, he is waiting for orders now to receive machine gun instruction, and as soon as he is proficient with this weapon he will get chance in warfare.

Arrive on Chimay Road.

Allies' Generalsissimo Gives Hun High Command Minute Instructions as to Their Advance on the French Lines — Berlin Knows What to Expect.

London, Nov. 8.—Marshal Foch and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss met the German armistice envoys at noon Thursday. The German delegates arrived at the fortress of Metz Wednesday night, they told Marshal Foch of their arrival.

Text of Foch's Note.

Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief, notified the German high command that if the German armistice delegation wished to meet him in aviation for army flyers, he is waiting for orders now to receive machine gun instruction, and as soon as he is proficient with this weapon he will get chance in warfare.

Arrive on Chimay Road.

Allies' Generalsissimo Gives Hun High Command Minute Instructions as to Their Advance on the French Lines — Berlin Knows What to Expect.

London, Nov. 8.—Marshal Foch and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss met the German armistice envoys at noon Thursday. The German delegates arrived at the fortress of Metz Wednesday night, they told Marshal Foch of their arrival.

Text of Foch's Note.

Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief, notified the German high command that if the German armistice delegation wished to meet him in aviation for army flyers, he is waiting for orders now to receive machine gun instruction, and as soon as he is proficient with this weapon he will get chance in warfare.

Arrive on Chimay Road.

Allies' Generalsissimo Gives Hun High Command Minute Instructions as to Their Advance on the French Lines — Berlin Knows What to Expect.

London, Nov. 8.—Marshal Foch and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss met the German armistice envoys at noon Thursday. The German delegates arrived at the fortress of Metz Wednesday night, they told Marshal Foch of their arrival.

Text of Foch's Note.

Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief, notified the German high command that if the German armistice delegation wished to meet him in aviation for army flyers, he is waiting for orders now to receive machine gun instruction, and as soon as he is proficient with this weapon he will get chance in warfare.

Arrive on Chimay Road.

Allies' Generalsissimo Gives Hun High Command Minute Instructions as to Their Advance on the French Lines — Berlin Knows What to Expect.

London, Nov. 8.—Marshal Foch and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss met the German armistice envoys at noon Thursday. The German delegates arrived at the fortress of Metz Wednesday night, they told Marshal Foch of their arrival.

Text of Foch's Note.

Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief, notified the German high command that if the German armistice delegation wished to meet him in aviation for army flyers, he is

WOMAN'S NERVES MADE STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound.

Winona, Minn.—"I suffered for more
than a year from nervousness, and was
so bad I could not
rest at night—
would be awake and
get so nervous I
would have to get
up and walk around
and in the morning
would be all tired
out. I read about
Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound
and thought
I would try it. My
nervousness soon
left me. I sleep
well and feel fine in the morning and
able to do my work. I gladly recom-
mend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound to make weak nerves
strong."—Mrs. ALBERT SUTZLE, 603
Olmstead St., Winona, Minn.

How often do we hear the expression
among women, "I am not strong
enough," or "I seem as though I
should die." Such women should profit
by Mrs. Sutze's experience and give
this famous root and herb remedy,
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound, a trial.

For forty years it has been overcom-
ing such serious conditions as displace-
ments, inflammation, ulceration, irreg-
ularities, periodic pains, backache, dia-
zines, and nervous prostration of
women, and is now considered the stand-
ard remedy for such ailments.

Many-Sided.

"I didn't know the Hun was so
many-sided."

"He isn't. He's a blockhead and a
brute."

"I agree with you, but the dispatches
say that he is being attacked on four
fronts."

STOMACH UPSET?

PAPE'S DIAPESPAN AT ONCE ENDS
SOURNESS, GAS, ACIDITY,
INDIGESTION.

When meals upset you and you belch
gas, acids and undigested food. When
you have lumps of indigestion pain or
any distress in stomach you can get
relief instantly—No waiting!



As soon as you eat a tablet of
Pape's Diapespain all the indigestion
pain stops. Gases, acidity, heartburn,
flatulence and dyspepsia vanish. Pape's
Diapespain tablets cost very little at
drug stores. Adv.

Some men are never happy unless
they are in a position to make others
miserable.

The reason some men have more
than others is usually because they
work harder and save more.

Suffered Terribly!

"Every Step a Torture," Says
Mrs. Whiteneck—But
Doe's Cured Her

Mrs. Florence Whiteneck, 81, Arm-
strong Ave., Jersey City, N. J., says:
"I suffered with rheumatism for six or
seven years. My limbs and joints were
so stiff and swollen, I could walk only
with difficulty and the pains in my
hips were so bad I could hardly
stand upright for them. Every step I took was
torture. My feet and limbs were swollen and so
sores, I could hardly bear
my weight on them. During the night I would lie
awake for hours and become so nervous, I would
have to get up." Mrs. Whiteneck
comes over to me and my right
blurred. I was never free from the
misery—backaches and rheumatic
pains. I used different remedies, but
I didn't get any better. Then I com-
menced to use *Dean's Kidney Pills*.
The relief was immediate. I leavo right
away and I continued to use them.
The pains and aches left me, but the
hips and I am cured of the rheumatism
and all signs of kidney trouble."

Sworn to before

ROBERT KING SEIDEL,
Notary Public.
Get Done at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REGD. U. S. PAT. OFF.
will reduce Inflamed, swollen
Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft
Bunches; Heals Blisters, Poll
Evl. Ointment, Flatulants
infected sores quickly
as it is a positive antiseptic
and germicide. Pleasant to
use, does not blister or remove
dead skin. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special,
mineralized, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special,
mineralized, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—A special, medicated
salve. Relieves Sprains, Bruises,
sores and inflammation. Price 25c per bottle
Book 75c free.

TRUCE TERMS TO AUSTRIA OPEN UP GATES TO BERLIN

Armistice Gives Entente Allies Complete Military Rule Over Nation.

IS A COMPLETE SURRENDER

Terms Open Austrian and Hungarian Territory for American and Allied Operations Against Germany—Foch to Direct Move.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Allied terms of armistice under which the land and sea forces of what was once the Austro-Hungarian empire have laid down their arms were announced simultaneously in Washington and the allied capitals.

They accomplish complete surrender and open Austrian and Hungarian territory for American and allied operations against Germany.

From this drastic document, it may be stated, may be gleaned an accurate outline of the conditions nearing completion in the supreme war council at Versailles under which Germany may have a cessation of hostilities.

ARMY MUST BE DEMOBILIZED.

The terms which ended the debacle on the Italian front Monday at 3 p. m., include the complete demobilization of Austrian forces, surrender of half of all artillery and military equipment, occupation by American and allied forces of such strategic places as may later be selected, free use of Austrian railroads for operations against Germany.

Also evacuation of all invaded territory behind all equipment and supplies, including coal; surrender of a portion of the Austrian surface and submarine fleets and disarmament of others under American and allied control; surrender of all German submarines in Austrian waters and repatriation of allied and American prisoners without reciprocity.

Evacuation of Austrian territory roughly corresponds to the boundary lines claimed by Italy under the Italo-Austro-Hungarian or treaty of London program.

The terms of the armistice are to be carried out under the direction of Marshal Foch, who will designate material to be turned over and supervise the movement of Austrian-Hungarian forces to the rear.

TERMS OF ARMISTICE.

The terms of the Austrian armistice, with parenthetical explanations of minor errors in cable transmission, were announced by the state department.

Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria, which will go into effect at 3 o'clock:

1. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

2. Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in clause three below, there shall only be maintained an organized military force reduced to prewar effectiveness.

Half the divisional corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

EVACUATION ORDERED.

3. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austro-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander in chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows:

From the Unstrut to the north of the Silesian, it will follow the crest of the Rhenish Alps up to the passes of the Adige, the Elseneck, passing thence by the heights of Oetzt and Brenner. The line then turns south, crossing Mount Tschobach and meeting the present frontier Carinthia Alps.

It follows this frontier up to Mount Jarvis and after Mount Jarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Prat, Mount Mangart, the Triglav (Terlano) and the watershed of the Cols di Pordoi, Pordoi and Jella.

From this point the line turns southward toward the Schneeburg, excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeburg it goes down toward the coast in such a way as to include the Custoza, Mattingli and the heights of Oetzt and Brenner.

In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

5. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

6. All naval armament to be concentrated and impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America.

7. Evacuation of all the Italian coast and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all foreign craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

8. Occupation by the allies and the United States of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dockyards and arsenals at Pola.

All merchant vessels are each trying to place the blame for their country's downfall on the other. Placards have blossomed out in Berlin saying the emperor and the crown prince must go.

9. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.



CONFERENCE ON TO END WORLD'S GREATEST WAR

Marshal Foch and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss Meet German Officers; Riots in Big Towns.

ARRIVE ON CHIMAY ROAD

Allies' Generalissimo Gives His High Command Minute Instructions as to Their Advance on the French Lines—Berlin Knows What to Expect.

London, Nov. 8.—Marshal Foch and Sir Rosslyn Wemyss met the German armistice envoys at noon Thursday. The German delegates arrived at the fortress of Metz Wednesday night. They notified Marshal Foch of their arrival.

TEXT OF FOCH'S NOTE.

Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief, notified the German high command that if the German armistice delegation wished to meet him it should advance to the French lines along the Chimay, Fournies, La Capelle and Guise roads.

From the French outposts the plenipotentiaries were conducted to the place decided upon for the interview.

The text of the note from Marshal Foch reads as follows:

"To the German High Command from Marshal Foch:

"If the German plenipotentiaries wish to meet Marshal Foch to ask him for an armistice they are to advance to the French outposts by the Chimay, Fournies, La Capelle and Guise roads. Orders have been given that they are to be received and conducted to the place fixed for the interview."

Paris in Quandary.

A Paris dispatch said it was officially announced there that four German officers bearing white flags probably would arrive at the headquarters of the Politiken at Vauvert. Violent artillery firing was in progress in the streets of the city when the correspondent's informant was deported, the last letter declared.

The Paris said the German delegation "charged to conclude an armistice and to open negotiations," according to the official Berlin note, must have arrived at the front and must soon present itself at Marshal Foch's headquarters.

It is believed Germany knew from the terms of the Austrian armistice the sort of peace she had to expect and that her military and political situations give her no alternative but to bow.

The hand-pressed German armies have no fresh divisions left to throw into the battle. They have no great reserves of ammunition. The German people are demanding peace at any price to save whatever they may from the wrecks.

A few German newspapers still are crying for war to the last ditch, but the Socialists seem to have turned the scales decisively in the other direction.

3. Surrender to the allies and United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors to be designated by the allies and United States of America. All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the allies and United States.

4. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the River Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

5. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

6. All naval armament to be concentrated and impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America.

7. Evacuation of all the Italian coast and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all foreign craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

8. Occupation by the allies and the United States of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dockyards and arsenals at Pola.

All merchant vessels are each trying to place the blame for their country's downfall on the other. Placards have blossomed out in Berlin saying the emperor and the crown prince must go.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE DISTURBS

Demonstrations Take Place in Peruvian and Chilean Ports—Government Takes Action.

Limn, Peru, Nov. 8.—Minor hostile demonstrations took place in Peruvian and Chilean ports over the question of the provinces of Tarma and Arequipa, now held by Chile. The government of Chile and Peru are determined to permit no serious disorders and are taking measures to quiet the agitation.

GERMANS GIVE UP ROMANIA

Field Marshal Von Mackensen Is Directing the Military Evacuation.

Paris, Nov. 8.—The Germans are evacuating Romania, said a dispatch from Zurich. It was reported from Jassy that Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing the military evacuation.

It follows this frontier up to Mount Jarvis and after Mount Jarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Prat, Mount Mangart, the Triglav (Terlano) and the watershed of the Cols di Pordoi, Pordoi and Jella.

From this point the line turns southward toward the Schneeburg, excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeburg it goes down toward the coast in such a way as to include the Custoza, Mattingli and the heights of Oetzt and Brenner.

In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

5. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

6. All naval armament to be concentrated and impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America.

7. Evacuation of all the Italian coast and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all foreign craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

8. Occupation by the allies and the United States of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dockyards and arsenals at Pola.

All merchant vessels are each trying to place the blame for their country's downfall on the other. Placards have blossomed out in Berlin saying the emperor and the crown prince must go.

PASSES BILL TO SEAT WOMEN

British House of Commons Adopts Measure Permitting Them to Parliament.

London, Nov. 8.—The house of commons passed on third reading the bill permitting women to sit in parliament.

Such a Life.

"Ten years ago that fellow told me he could never love anybody else but me. I didn't accept him, but still—"

"And has he since married?"

"I wouldn't wonder at that. But he's been married four times."

Getting Even.

Brown—Say, old chap, do you remember borrowing a dollar of me a month ago?

Smith—Yes, that's all I ever got or that \$5 you borrowed from me a year ago.

Love Me, Love My Dog.

"I suppose you have loved other girls besides me?" asked the sweet young thing.

"Yes," replied the man; "but that was puppy love."

"Well, I hope you haven't lost all your puppy love, for I have a dog, you know."

Naturally So.

"Why do you call that actor a misfit?"

Wisconsin has admitted a live stock state and sheep ranches have met with extraordinary success. The northern part of the state has millions of acres

GERMAN REVOLT IS WIDESPREAD; NAVY IS SEIZED

Red Flag Raised; Mutineers Kill Officers; Riots in Big Towns.

20,000 DESERTERS PARADE

Revolutionists Control Much of Schleswig—Soldiers' Council Rules at Kiel, Aided by Socialist Minister and Deputy—Big Demonstrations.

London, Nov. 8.—A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The red flag has been hoisted at Wurtemburg, a seaport of northern Germany, and at the port of Rostock, on the Baltic coast.

The entire German navy and a large part of Schleswig are in the hands of revolutionists, according to reports to the Exchange Telegraph company.

A strike of dock workers at Hamburg involving 10,000 men, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph company.

London, Nov. 8.—A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The red flag has been hoisted at Wurtemburg, a seaport of northern Germany, and at the port of Rostock, on the Baltic coast.

The entire German navy and a large part of Schleswig are in the hands of revolutionists, according to reports to the Exchange Telegraph company.

A strike of dock workers at Hamburg involving 10,000 men, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph company.

London, Nov. 8.—A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The red flag has been hoisted at Wurtemburg, a seaport of northern Germany, and at the port of Rostock, on the Baltic coast.

The entire German navy and a large part of Schleswig are in the hands of revolutionists, according to reports to the Exchange Telegraph company.

A strike of dock workers at Hamburg involving 10,000 men, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph company.

London, Nov. 8.—A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The red flag has been hoisted at Wurtemburg, a seaport of northern Germany, and at the port of Rostock, on the Baltic coast.

The entire German navy and a large part of Schleswig are in the hands of revolutionists, according to reports to the Exchange Telegraph company.

A strike of dock workers at Hamburg involving 10,000 men, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph company.

London, Nov. 8.—A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The red flag has been hoisted at Wurtemburg, a seaport of northern Germany, and at the port of Rostock, on the Baltic coast.

The entire German navy and a large part of Schleswig are in the hands of revolutionists, according to reports to the Exchange Telegraph company.

A strike of dock workers at Hamburg involving 10,000 men, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph company.

London, Nov. 8.—A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The red flag has been hoisted at Wurtemburg, a seaport of northern Germany, and at the port of Rostock, on the Baltic coast.

The entire German navy and a large part of Schleswig are in the hands of revolutionists, according to reports to the Exchange Telegraph company.

A strike of dock workers at Hamburg involving 10,000 men, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph company.

London, Nov. 8.—A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The red flag has been hoisted at Wurtemburg, a seaport of northern Germany, and at the port of Rostock, on the Baltic coast.

The entire German navy and a large part of Schleswig are in the hands of revolutionists, according to reports to the Exchange Telegraph company.

A strike of dock workers at Hamburg involving 10,000 men, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph company.

London, Nov. 8.—A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The red flag has been hoisted at Wurtemburg, a seaport of northern Germany, and at the port of Rostock, on the Baltic coast.

The entire German navy and a large part of Schleswig are in the hands of revolutionists, according to reports to the Exchange Telegraph company.

A strike of dock workers at Hamburg involving 10,000 men, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph company.

London, Nov. 8.—A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The red flag has been hoisted at Wurtemburg, a seaport of northern Germany, and at the port of Rostock, on the Baltic coast.

HAD A LONG RUN

Rhinelander New North—The saw mill of the Girard Lumber company at Durban, east of this city on the Soo line, has cut operations and will now be closed permanently. The plant will be dismantled and the machinery shipped to another mill. Thirty years has elapsed since this mill was constructed and during that time it has been one of the chief industries of Durban. The company's planing mill will continue in operation until the lumber in stock has been shipped.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, November 14, 1918

Published by
W. A. DRUMB & A. B. SUTCH

Entered at the post office at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

Subscription Price
Per Year \$1.50
Per Month 12.50
Three Months 37.50
Payable in Advance

Published every Thursday at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each 75c
Card of Thanks, each 25c
Transient Readers, per line 10c
Obituary Poetry, per line 5c
Paid Entertainments, per line 5c
Display Ad Rates, per inch 15c

WORLD'S GREATEST EFFORT

This year's International Livestock Exposition will present the largest array of live stock ever gathered together. It is a matter for congratulation that the United States has been able not only to preserve but augment its seed stock during the war period, while European herds and flocks have either been destroyed or depleted.

This seed stock is of inestimable value and much of it is not for sale at any price. The achievements of the American and European breeds during many years both in the Atlantic and on this hemisphere.

Probability exists that part of these herds and flocks will go to Europe during the reconstruction period, and the "1918 International" will afford an unprecedented opportunity to witness the present animal wealth of the North American continent.

The "International" is the world's greatest live stock display. At enormous increase in expense, both by exhibitors and the management, this show has been staged this year with added features and increased numbers. Breeders have not only loyalty responded to the request of the management for a creditable display, but displays will show that advancement has been made during a period of unprecedented stability.

Miss Gilmour was the guest of Ruth Parks last Friday night at her home.

Miss Hazel Parks visited in Stevens Point last week.

C. D. McLaughlin was a visitor at Stevens Point Friday.

William Christopher had to consult the oculist at Marshfield last Saturday.

Marie Richardson has a fine case of chicken pox but is recovering nicely.

Miss Lola Moran of Schofield, was a guest at the Henry Whitney home and also visiting other friends in this vicinity. She has been a long time a member of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards of Greenwood visited at the Geo. Powell home last week.

Miss Nettie Powell has returned to Marshfield to take up her work which she left before her recent illness.

Harry Thomas went to Grand Rapids to attend the board meeting.

Miss Jennie Tiepke has been recently where she is with her aunt, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. D. B. They are preparing to move to Illinois.

Five dollars in cash or War Savings stamps have been donated for this county by C. E. Blodgett, Cheese Co., Marshfield, Wis. These prizes will be awarded provided at least 10 factories from this county enter cheese sent to the convention from this county.

Twenty-one cheese factories have put away their cheese for bringing home the prize.

In every county one or more county prizes have been offered, either by local parties or by the state cheesemakers' association.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iverson visited at the Herman Jantz home where the mother of Mr. Jantz and Mrs. Iverson has been quite sick but is now much better.

John Mox went to Chicago the last of the week.

George Manthei of near Arpin visited at his parents home on Saturday. When he returned home his father and William Spivey accompanied him.

The program to have been given in the Presbyterian church at 10:30 Oct. 13th, commemorating "Columbus Day," is still growing. The \$4000 pro-rata premium fund will also be divided among all cheese exhibits securing above 900 entries.

Every cheesemaker in the county who has already done so should pick out his best cheese to enter for the convention in order to bring home as big a share of the state and county prizes as possible. The Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association has offered \$3.00 for the best cheese entered by their members in the state.

NO BETTER SECURITY ON EARTH

The credit of the United States was high and unquestionable that in 1900, two years after the Spanish war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and oversubscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4 per cent bonds in 1888 sold at 130, and in 1900 brought 135.

Mrs. and Mrs. M. Thompson went to Kellner Thursday to attend the funeral of the latter's grandfather.

Mrs. Ethel Miller visited at the Richard Carlson home a couple of days last week.

Peter Johnson of Oak Ridge was seen on our streets Sunday.

Guy Mumford of Wautoma and Mr. Evans and daughter, Mary, and son, George, of Lomira were seen on our streets Sunday in their car.

O. R. MOORE

PHOTOGRAPHER

Over G.H.'s Paint Store

Twenty-six years behind the camera, but not a day behind, the times.

HELEN M. GILKEY

TEACHER OF PIANO

Phone 90

Residence 210, South 4th Street

D. D. CONWAY

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Law, Loans and Collections. We have \$2,000 which we loaned at a low rate of interest.

Office over First Natl. Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

—Have you heard the good news? Otto's are going to give another one of their Big One Cent Sales next week. Don't fail to anticipate your wants and save one-half the price.

J. J. JEFFREY

LAWYER

Loans and Collections, Commercial and Probate Law. Office across from Church's Drug Store

W. E. WHEELAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in Daily Block, East Side

Telephone No. 243

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Every Man, Woman and Child

Who has a Savings Account with the Old First National Bank is proud of it.

There must be a reason.

Start a Savings Account today—add a little bit to it each week or month and a year from now you will have many good reasons to be proud too.

\$1.00 Starts a Savings Account \$1.00

J. R. RAGAN

SPAFFORD BUILDING

East Side

LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDETAKER

House Phone No. 69

Store 312

John Erner, residence phone No. 435

GEO. W. BAKER & SON

UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS

North Second Street East Side

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Business Phone 401

Night Calls, 402

Personal Attention Given

All Work

First National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN

The Bank That Does Things for You

MEMPHIS FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

ALONG THE SENECA ROAD

BIRON

Geo. Ellis was on the sick list the past week.

Among the sick were the Joe Sweeney family the past week.

Percy Kempf was on the sick list the first part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Flick are now the health of their baby who died Nov. 7th.

Miss Elsie Rocheleau has resigned her position at the mill here and has gone to Milwaukee.

Gene Croteau and family had a severe shaking up Saturday night.

When they got to Plover some party from Antwerp ran into Mr. Croteau's car and damaged it so that he had to leave his car there and hire a taxi to take them to Biron. Gene took the number of their car before they got in.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Miller and Gene Croteau's car fixed up so that he could bring it home.

Peter Akey went back to his home at Wausau after spending some time here with his brother, Alf.

Mr. Akey and son, Howard, joined him Saturday.

J. Cheuttle was on the sick list the past week.

Christ Olson was in Grand Rapids on business the day last week.

Ed. Miller and Gene Croteau's son Sunday at Plover

driving Mr. Croteau's car fixed up

so that he could bring it home.

Peter Akey went back to his home at Wausau after spending some time here with his brother, Alf.

Mr. Akey and son, Howard, joined him Saturday.

J. Cheuttle was on the sick list the past week.

Christ Olson was in Grand Rapids on business the day last week.

Ed. Miller and Gene Croteau's son Sunday at Plover

driving Mr. Croteau's car fixed up

so that he could bring it home.

Peter Akey went back to his home at Wausau after spending some time here with his brother, Alf.

Mr. Akey and son, Howard, joined him Saturday.

J. Cheuttle was on the sick list the past week.

Christ Olson was in Grand Rapids on business the day last week.

Ed. Miller and Gene Croteau's son Sunday at Plover

driving Mr. Croteau's car fixed up

so that he could bring it home.

Peter Akey went back to his home at Wausau after spending some time here with his brother, Alf.

Mr. Akey and son, Howard, joined him Saturday.

J. Cheuttle was on the sick list the past week.

Christ Olson was in Grand Rapids on business the day last week.

Ed. Miller and Gene Croteau's son Sunday at Plover

driving Mr. Croteau's car fixed up

so that he could bring it home.

Peter Akey went back to his home at Wausau after spending some time here with his brother, Alf.

Mr. Akey and son, Howard, joined him Saturday.

J. Cheuttle was on the sick list the past week.

Christ Olson was in Grand Rapids on business the day last week.

Ed. Miller and Gene Croteau's son Sunday at Plover

driving Mr. Croteau's car fixed up

so that he could bring it home.

Peter Akey went back to his home at Wausau after spending some time here with his brother, Alf.

Mr. Akey and son, Howard, joined him Saturday.

J. Cheuttle was on the sick list the past week.

Christ Olson was in Grand Rapids on business the day last week.

Ed. Miller and Gene Croteau's son Sunday at Plover

driving Mr. Croteau's car fixed up

so that he could bring it home.

Peter Akey went back to his home at Wausau after spending some time here with his brother, Alf.

Mr. Akey and son, Howard, joined him Saturday.

J. Cheuttle was on the sick list the past week.

Christ Olson was in Grand Rapids on business the day last week.

Ed. Miller and Gene Croteau's son Sunday at Plover

driving Mr. Croteau's car fixed up

so that he could bring it home.

Peter Akey went back to his home at Wausau after spending some time here with his brother, Alf.

Mr. Akey and son, Howard, joined him Saturday.

J. Cheuttle was on the sick list the past week.

Christ Olson was in Grand Rapids on business the day last week.

Ed. Miller and Gene Croteau's son Sunday at Plover

driving Mr. Croteau's car fixed up

so that he could bring it home.

Peter Akey went back to his home at Wausau after spending some time here with his brother, Alf.

FULL TRUTH AND PAINCULAR

A girl was asked to parse "kiss." "This word is a noun, but it is also a verb, and as a conjunction. It is never declinable and is more common than proper. It is not very singular, in that it is usually used in the plural. It agrees with me."

LOCAL ITEMS

George Wakley is confined to his home with influenza.

Leonard Bender is confined to his home with influenza.

Mrs. Albert Waldvogel visited with friends in Marshfield over Sunday.

But O'Day who has been quite ill the past week with asthma is now on the gain.

Mrs. Ann Carroll left on Monday for Madison where she expected to spend a week.

City Engineer A. T. Thompson graduated business in Chippewa Falls on Friday.

Mr. Booth has accepted a position in the freight department at the Northwestern depot.

Atty. J. J. Jeffreys, Dr. C. F. Bunker, Assistant Postmaster, Chas. Nodick, Dr. Ernest Garrison, Lester Frank, Dr. C. A. P. Hirzy, expect to leave on Tuesday in the Natwick and Garrison autos for the wilds of Sawyer county to spend two weeks.

Frank Wasser is acting as steward of the Elks Club during the absence of Andy Kurneborn.

Mrs. L. M. Nash and F. J. Wood were granted on Monday to attend an auction sale.

Mrs. Frank Allen and daughter, Alice, have been visiting with relatives in Beloit the past week.

See list of items for One Cent sale in fall, we will put out Friday and Saturday Otto's Pharmacy.

Joe Quisengroth has returned from Milwaukee where he has been employed on a dredge the past summer.

Mr. One Cent sale at Otto's Pharmacy, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Mrs. John Cudberg has returned from Minneapolis where she had been ill with the illness of her daughter.

Mr. Paul Kratzke of the town of Carlson was among the callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday while in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ragan departed on Saturday morning for Camp Grant, they having been home to spend a twenty day furlough.

Mrs. E. G. Smith expects to leave soon for Waukesha where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. H. Lord at the Veterans home.

Mr. Johnson has resigned his position with the Electric Sales Co. and accepted the position of superintendent of the Grand Rapids Street Ry.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gardner returned on Friday from Fremont where they spent several days in that vicinity visiting with friends and enjoying a duck hunt.

Frank Kline has been appointed player of the west side fire team to succeed Chas. Gartner who resigned the first of the month. Mr. Kline will use his own team.

Von Holiday who is taking a special army course as master truck mechanic at Lafayette, Ind., spent several days in the city on a furlough, returning again on Wednesday.

Frank Dudley arrived home from Camp Grant on Saturday afternoon with his gun. It is several months, having received an honorable discharge on account of physical disability.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court mentioned, and if you do not appear, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demands of a complaint of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

CHAS. E. BRIERIE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

P. O. address: Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

Oct. 31 Summons

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR WOOD COUNTY,

Bertold L. Brown, plaintiff, vs. Morten Madsen, a widow, Michael Madsen and Mrs. Rosalie Madsen, his wife and M. Paul Isaac, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court mentioned, and if you do not appear, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demands of a complaint of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

CHAS. E. BRIERIE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

P. O. address: Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

Oct. 31 Summons

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Spruse have returned from a two weeks' visit at Deonte.

Mrs. Pauline Prockpetz and daughter, Celia, arrived in the city the past week from Milwaukee, where they have been living for some time and will again visit this city their home.

Mrs. Prockpetz has accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Creasy Corporation.

Mrs. J. C. Kirkland returned to this city after visiting her son, Archie, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, who was seriously ill with influenza. On her way back she stopped at Stillwater, Minn., and brought her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Ferrier, home.

Mr. Booth has accepted a position in the freight department at the Northwestern depot.

Atty. J. J. Jeffreys, Dr. C. F. Bunker,

Assistant Postmaster, Chas. Nodick, Dr. Ernest Garrison, Lester Frank, Dr. C. A. P. Hirzy, expect to leave on Tuesday in the Natwick and Garrison autos for the wilds of Sawyer county to spend two weeks.

Frank Wasser is acting as steward of the Elks Club during the absence of Andy Kurneborn.

Mrs. L. M. Nash and F. J. Wood were granted on Monday to attend an auction sale.

Mrs. Frank Allen and daughter, Alice, have been visiting with relatives in Beloit the past week.

See list of items for One Cent sale in fall, we will put out Friday and Saturday Otto's Pharmacy.

Joe Quisengroth has returned from Milwaukee where he has been employed on a dredge the past summer.

Mr. One Cent sale at Otto's Pharmacy, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Mrs. John Cudberg has returned from Minneapolis where she had been ill with the illness of her daughter.

Mr. Paul Kratzke of the town of Carlson was among the callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday while in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ragan departed on Saturday morning for Camp Grant, they having been home to spend a twenty day furlough.

Mrs. E. G. Smith expects to leave soon for Waukesha where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. H. Lord at the Veterans home.

Mr. Johnson has resigned his position with the Electric Sales Co. and accepted the position of superintendent of the Grand Rapids Street Ry.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gardner returned on Friday from Fremont where they spent several days in that vicinity visiting with friends and enjoying a duck hunt.

Frank Kline has been appointed player of the west side fire team to succeed Chas. Gartner who resigned the first of the month. Mr. Kline will use his own team.

Von Holiday who is taking a special army course as master truck mechanic at Lafayette, Ind., spent several days in the city on a furlough, returning again on Wednesday.

Frank Dudley arrived home from Camp Grant on Saturday afternoon with his gun. It is several months, having received an honorable discharge on account of physical disability.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court mentioned, and if you do not appear, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demands of a complaint of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

CHAS. E. BRIERIE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

P. O. address: Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

Oct. 31 Summons

DEATH OF WM. KALLMAN

Word was received here on Saturday of the death of William Kallman, who passed away in New York the day before from an attack of pneumonia. Deceased was born and raised in Grand Rapids, and was 27 years old at the time of his death, being the son of Mrs. Claus Kallman, Mr. Kallman having died on the 23d of last September. William enlisted in the navy on the 14th of April, 1917, and was returning from a trip to France when he was taken sick, and died soon after his arrival in this country.

The remains arrived in this city Monday morning and the funeral was held at 3 o'clock that afternoon, Rev. G. A. Mellicke of the German Moravian church conducting the services. He is survived by his mother, one sister, Mrs. Ellen Carter of Green Bay, and four brothers, Oscar of Green Bay, John who is convalescing from wounds received in France and is now stationed in New Jersey, and Frank and Albert of this city.

The annual meeting of the Grand Rapids Chapter at the Elks Club for election of Board of Directors and officers will occur November 20th. Meeting will be held at Elks Club Grand Rapids for all the territory under the jurisdiction of Grand Rapids Chapter.

This is a very important meeting and will be very interesting and will be held at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, November 20th. We ask that you set this evening aside for this meeting.

We are asked what to do about sending Christmas packages to the boys over seas by persons who wish to send such gifts but do not receive the soldiers' coupon.

The very best way is to send through Johnson & Hill Co. here at Grand Rapids. By arrangement with Marshall Field & Co. who have stores in Grand Rapids and are delivered to you by leaving your order with Johnson & Hill Co. here. They have a list of articles that are the earliest handled. They take your order and send it to Marshall Field and they send the order to London and Paris and from those stores your order is filled. This is the best way aside from the Red Cross system which is only of use to persons bringing in the Christmas voucher direct from the soldier. In fact it is the only way that has any chance of reaching the soldier you wish to send to.

If you wish to send a Christmas gift to any one not in the United States army but who is in any branch of the allied armies or in the Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. or any other side helps of the army, the Red Cross Chapter can assist you in that by a special voucher.

But at that we believe the better way is to use the service offered thru Marshall Field & Co. at Johnson & Hill Co. store and costs you nothing for this service.

Red Cross is not through work by any means. Its work will be greatly different but will be very urgent for a long time to come. Therefore do not relax in your assistance to the Red Cross either in time or money for we are committed to an upbuilding program for the injured soldiers who will return and for the needy of the allied soldiers yet to be helped in France, Belgium, Serbia, Armenia and last but not least Russia.

Remember Wednesday evening, Nov. 20th at the Elks Club, Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids Chapter, American Red Cross.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Mosinee Times—George Rydzak, eldest son of Mike Rydzak and wife, of Knowlton, died last Thursday afternoon as the result of injuries received when his gun was accidentally discharged. The young man was out hunting and if some was leaning out the barrel of his gun while he was attempting to prod a rabbit out of a hole with a stick. The gun was accidentally discharged, the load of fine shot penetrating the arm pit and completely severing the arteries there. The young man died before medical attention could reach him. The funeral was held Monday morning from St. Francis Catholic church, and the body laid to rest in Knowlton cemetery. The bereaved parents have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

FOR RENT—Furnished room for rent, also garage, Mrs. Geo. Davis, phone 314.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, no washing, good wages. Mrs. Guy Nash, Oak street.

FOR SALE—Several inside doors for house, new. Phone 220.

FOR SALE—One slightly used high grade piano for sale at a bargain. Mathews Bros., west end of bridge.

FOR RENT—A five room house near the east side market square, just been redecorated. Phone 220.

FOR SALE—Ford Rambout, but little used. Demountable rims and shock absorbers. F. W. Ellsworth, Vesper, Wis.

GUN FOR SALE—The make of the gun is 12 gauge, Harrison Richard Arms Co., furnished room for rent. Mrs. Sickles.

Porter Wanted—At the Hotel Dixon, Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOR SALE—A 20 acre farm on the river road, a very nice location near Neekoosa, R. C. C. Vehrs, R. D. F. I. Neekoosa, Wis.

FOR RENT—House on 1st Ave. S. No. 223. Adjoining Commercial hotel, water, an electric lights, bath room, F. Mackinnon.

WANTED—Girl or middle aged woman for housekeeper. Good wages for the right party. Address K. Tribune office, Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOR RENT—Small flat over the Haylock building on First street south, water, lights and toilet. A cheap place for small family. Inquire of A. B. Sutor at Tribune office.

FOR RENT—Haydock building on First street south, Will rent for storage for furniture etc. A. B. Sutor, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—Comfortable 7 room house with bath. Mrs. Aug. Gottschalk, phone 150.

RED CROSS NOTES AT THE ELKS CLUB**OBITUARY**

Nekoosa Tribune—Mrs. Hugh Boyles died Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Podvin, after several months illness.

Katherine Payne was born in New Jersey July 13, 1855, and was married to Hugh Boyles July 30, 1878, and came to Wisconsin in 1887. Lived at Port Edwards several years, later moved to Grand Rapids and then to Shawano, where the family lived twelve years. She had made her home with her daughter for the past two years and though ill several months, kept up by the fine spirit that endeared her to an untold number of friends.

She is survived by her husband, three daughters, Mrs. Denis Gauthier of Mosinee, Mrs. A. F. Boles and Mrs. John Podvin of this village, and two sons, Charles of Shawano and Theo. E. of Chicago.

Funeral services were held Friday morning.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the kind neighbors and friends who so thoughtfully and willingly extended their aid and sympathy during the sickness and after the death of our beloved relative.

Harold Gilmaster,

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schroeder and family.

WANT COLUMN

FOR RENT—Furnished room for rent, also garage, Mrs. Geo. Davis, phone 314.

24th

WANTED—Girl for general housework, no washing, good wages. Mrs. Guy Nash, Oak street.

FOR SALE—Several inside doors for house, new. Phone 220.

FOR SALE—One slightly used high grade piano for sale at a bargain. Mathews Bros., west end of bridge.

FOR RENT—A five room house near the east side market square, just been redecorated. Phone 220.

FOR SALE—Ford Rambout, but little used. Demountable rims and shock absorbers. F. W. Ellsworth, Vesper, Wis.

GUN FOR SALE—The make of the gun is 12 gauge, Harrison Richard Arms Co., furnished room for rent. Mrs. Sickles.

Porter Wanted—At the Hotel Dixon, Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOR SALE—A 20 acre farm on the river road, a very nice location near Neekoosa, R. C. C. Vehrs, R. D. F. I. Neekoosa, Wis.

FOR RENT—Small flat over the Haylock building on First street south, water, lights and toilet. A cheap place for small family. Inquire of A. B. Sutor at Tribune office.

FOR RENT—Comfortable 7 room house with bath. Mrs. Aug. Gottschalk, phone 150.

Palace Theatre Thursday, Nov. 14

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OPENING.

**How About Going Hunting**

The war is over, deer and rabbit season just coming on. Get your Gun, Ammunition, Hunting Knife Compass Etc. ready. We are in good shape to fill your wants.

NASH HWD. CO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

of the Farmers & Merchants Bank located at Randolph, state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on

American Crews for American Ships

APPRENTICES ARE UNDER DIRECTION OF COMPETENT OFFICERS

United States Shipping Board Is Training Thousands of Recruits for the Merchant Marine

AMERICAN crews for American merchant ships.

This is the slogan of the United States shipping board, which has in hand the great task of creating an adequate personnel for our new merchant marine.

In years past, whenever the subject of creating a merchant marine in proportion to the country's commercial importance came up, the question was raised: "How are we going to get men for American ships?"

Young Americans had got out of the way of serving. The country did not think in terms of ships. Foreign seamen chiefly manned what vessels we had. Our shipyards could not compete with foreign yards.

The war had changed all that. The change has been little short of magical. The United States of America now leads the world in shipbuilding. It will soon lead the world with its seagoing citizens. Thousands of young Americans are turning to the sea every month. The old era of the square-riggers, to which friends of the American merchant marine fondly refer, is rapidly being dwarfed by what is taking place in our merchant marine today.

As an example of the extraordinary change going on in the matter of crews, may be cited a phenomenal jump in September recruiting for the merchant marine reported by the United States shipping board from Washington, in the following bulletin:

An increase of 121 per cent in a month, in the number of recruits for the merchant marine showed on the United States shipping board, was reported by the board. The figures covering four weeks ended September 12, are as follows: week ending August 22, 1913 men accepted, 22,309; September 2, 2,071; September 9, 12,480. The figures for the latter week exceed by 84 men the number the board had announced as an expected maximum for the month of September. The men are accepted for training as sailors, steersmen, cook passengers, cooks and stewards, and will be put aboard training ships at Boston, New York, Norfolk, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle and Cleveland. It maintains a fleet of 32 training ships and is training 6,000 men a month.

The system of securing recruits for this service—they are not enlisted, but sign a contract to serve for the duration of the war, with the privilege of serving as much longer as they like—is exceedingly simple.

Observing the effectiveness of establishing branch post offices in drug stores, the shipping board applied the idea to recruiting and established its recruiting stations in each store of a well-known chain throughout the country. There are 6,854 of these stores, and in each the proprietor or head clerk is sworn in as a "honor-a-year man" to work for the United States shipping board as a special enrolling agent of the merchant marine.

These enrolling agents began their work last spring. They got to going strong in August of this year, as the figures already quoted indicate.

The men whom they sign are sent to seaports for training, the government reimbursing them for their railroad fare.

The young men entering the merchant marine through the shipping board's training service become the special charges and wards of the shipping board for the duration of the war.

Their welfare is looked after from the moment they enter the service. They are placed or bound to great training vessels, where they are put into uniform—a special uniform, differing from that used in the navy—and are given scientific courses of training in the rating for which they "sign on."

Some are trained as sailors, others as firemen, others as cooks or bakers or stewards. For the cooks and bakers special schools are maintained aboard ship, there being one at Boston and another at New York.

Firemen are given a special school course also, on the character of coal, combustion, care of boilers and the like. The shipping board maintains a large school for firemen at Chicago and another at Boston.

Watertenders and others—the assistants to the engineers on a ship—are also given special school training before being taken to sea, at a Chicago school of engineering.

When the young men thus trained—and some are quite young, as the minimum age limit is eighteen—have finished their special courses they are sent to sea on merchant ships, in proportion of four to each six able seamen carried.

Altogether they are responsible always to the shipping board, and every time they return to an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service headquarters.

In this manner Uncle Sam keeps a paternal eye on the young men making their first voyages. He knows them, and knows that he can trust them. They are part of a big family of young Americans sailors of the best sort—Americans whose loyalty is beyond question, and whose bravery and devotion give the lie every day and every hour of the day to cruel slanders that have been circulated since the war began against the character of American merchant crews.

The merchant marine today is American to the core. American daring and seagoing ability are taking our merchant ships safely across the seas and back again with shuttlelike regularity.

All this is being done by volunteers, who take up the work because they recognize the greatness of the opportunity to help their country in a new epoch of expansion.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.

The marin in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to the recruiting service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

are to be put into commission.</p

Rhinelander New North.—The new mill of the Girard Lumber Company at Dunbar, east of this city on the Soo line, has ceased operations and will remain closed permanently. The plant will be dismantled and the machinery shipped to another mill. Thirty years has elapsed since that mill was constructed and during that time it has been one of the chief industries of Dunbar. The company's planing mill will continue in operation until the timber in stock has been shipped.

DR. C. J. GEARY

DENTIST

Office in Citizens National Bank Building, West Side, Phone 1102 Open Evenings Grand Rapids - Wisconsin ANALGESIA

ORSON P. COCHRAN

PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 233, or at the home, Kruger & Wheeler Flats, 1st Street north.

DR. C. T. FOOTE

Office in MacKinnon Block at West end of bridge

Phones - Office, 28, Residence, 45 Grand Rapids, Wisconsin X-RAY

O. N. MORTENSON, M. D.

Citizens Bank Building

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.

Phones: Office 997; Res. 828

DR. J. K. GOODRICH

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Entrance west of Bank of Grand Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8

GOOGINS, BRAZEAU & GOOGINS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West Side

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Telephone No. 104

GEO. L. WILLIAMS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in Wood Block over postoffice

Telephone No. 91

Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

W. T. LYLE

Licensed Embalmer and

Funeral Director

Store on West Side

Lady Attendant if Desired

Night phone 886; Day phone 885

O. R. MOORE

PHOTOGRAPHER

Over G.H.'s Paint Store

Twenty-six years behind the camera, but not a day behind the times.

NO BETTER SECURITY ON EARTH

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1910, two years after the Spanish war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and over-subscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4 per cent bonds in 1888 sold at 90, and in 1900, brought 150%. The United States has never defaulted on any of its bondholders.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mulligan

of Milwaukee, Wis., have

been offered for the best cheese

cheese sent to the convention from this county. Several makers have put away their convention cheese to cure, in preparation for bringing home the prize.

Five dollars in cash or War Savings Bonds will be awarded for the best cheese sent to the convention from this county by C. E. Blodgett Cheese Co., Marshfield, Wis. These prizes will be awarded provided at least 10 factorors from this county enter cheese at the convention.

In every county in the state one or more county prizes have been offered, either by local parties or by the state cheese-makers' association.

Juries from all over the state have been offered for the best cheese in all classes at the convention, and J. L. Sammons, association secretary at Madison, reports that the list of prizes is still growing. The \$4000 pro-rata premium fund will also be divided among all cheeses exhibiting above 90 points.

The Wisconsin cheese-makers in the county which has already done so should pick out the best cheese to cure for the convention in order to bring home as big a share of the state and county prizes as possible. The Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association has offered \$5.00 for the best cheese entered by their members in the state.

NO BETTER SECURITY ON EARTH

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1910, two years after the Spanish

war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and over-subscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4

per cent bonds in 1888 sold at 90,

and in 1900, brought 150%.

The United States has never defaulted on any of its bondholders.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mulligan

of Milwaukee, Wis., have

been offered for the best cheese

cheese sent to the convention from this county. Several makers have put away their convention cheese to cure, in preparation for bringing home the prize.

Five dollars in cash or War Savings Bonds will be awarded for the best cheese sent to the convention from this county by C. E. Blodgett Cheese Co., Marshfield, Wis. These prizes will be awarded provided at least 10 factorors from this county enter cheese at the convention.

In every county in the state one or more county prizes have been offered, either by local parties or by the state cheese-makers' association.

Juries from all over the state have been offered for the best cheese in all classes at the convention, and J. L. Sammons, association secretary at Madison, reports that the list of prizes is still growing. The \$4000 pro-rata premium fund will also be divided among all cheeses exhibiting above 90 points.

The Wisconsin cheese-makers in the county which has already done so should pick out the best cheese to cure for the convention in order to bring home as big a share of the state and county prizes as possible. The Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association has offered \$5.00 for the best cheese entered by their members in the state.

NO BETTER SECURITY ON EARTH

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1910, two years after the Spanish

war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and over-subscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4

per cent bonds in 1888 sold at 90,

and in 1900, brought 150%.

The United States has never defaulted on any of its bondholders.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mulligan

of Milwaukee, Wis., have

been offered for the best cheese

cheese sent to the convention from this county. Several makers have put away their convention cheese to cure, in preparation for bringing home the prize.

Five dollars in cash or War Savings Bonds will be awarded for the best cheese sent to the convention from this county by C. E. Blodgett Cheese Co., Marshfield, Wis. These prizes will be awarded provided at least 10 factorors from this county enter cheese at the convention.

In every county in the state one or more county prizes have been offered, either by local parties or by the state cheese-makers' association.

Juries from all over the state have been offered for the best cheese in all classes at the convention, and J. L. Sammons, association secretary at Madison, reports that the list of prizes is still growing. The \$4000 pro-rata premium fund will also be divided among all cheeses exhibiting above 90 points.

The Wisconsin cheese-makers in the county which has already done so should pick out the best cheese to cure for the convention in order to bring home as big a share of the state and county prizes as possible. The Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association has offered \$5.00 for the best cheese entered by their members in the state.

NO BETTER SECURITY ON EARTH

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1910, two years after the Spanish

war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and over-subscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4

per cent bonds in 1888 sold at 90,

and in 1900, brought 150%.

The United States has never defaulted on any of its bondholders.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mulligan

of Milwaukee, Wis., have

been offered for the best cheese

cheese sent to the convention from this county. Several makers have put away their convention cheese to cure, in preparation for bringing home the prize.

Five dollars in cash or War Savings Bonds will be awarded for the best cheese sent to the convention from this county by C. E. Blodgett Cheese Co., Marshfield, Wis. These prizes will be awarded provided at least 10 factorors from this county enter cheese at the convention.

In every county in the state one or more county prizes have been offered, either by local parties or by the state cheese-makers' association.

Juries from all over the state have been offered for the best cheese in all classes at the convention, and J. L. Sammons, association secretary at Madison, reports that the list of prizes is still growing. The \$4000 pro-rata premium fund will also be divided among all cheeses exhibiting above 90 points.

The Wisconsin cheese-makers in the county which has already done so should pick out the best cheese to cure for the convention in order to bring home as big a share of the state and county prizes as possible. The Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association has offered \$5.00 for the best cheese entered by their members in the state.

NO BETTER SECURITY ON EARTH

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1910, two years after the Spanish

war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and over-subscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4

per cent bonds in 1888 sold at 90,

and in 1900, brought 150%.

The United States has never defaulted on any of its bondholders.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mulligan

of Milwaukee, Wis., have

been offered for the best cheese

cheese sent to the convention from this county. Several makers have put away their convention cheese to cure, in preparation for bringing home the prize.

Five dollars in cash or War Savings Bonds will be awarded for the best cheese sent to the convention from this county by C. E. Blodgett Cheese Co., Marshfield, Wis. These prizes will be awarded provided at least 10 factorors from this county enter cheese at the convention.

In every county in the state one or more county prizes have been offered, either by local parties or by the state cheese-makers' association.

Juries from all over the state have been offered for the best cheese in all classes at the convention, and J. L. Sammons, association secretary at Madison, reports that the list of prizes is still growing. The \$4000 pro-rata premium fund will also be divided among all cheeses exhibiting above 90 points.

The Wisconsin cheese-makers in the county which has already done so should pick out the best cheese to cure for the convention in order to bring home as big a share of the state and county prizes as possible. The Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association has offered \$5.00 for the best cheese entered by their members in the state.

NO BETTER SECURITY ON EARTH

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1910, two years after the Spanish

war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and over-subscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4

per cent bonds in 1888 sold at 90,

and in 1900, brought 150%.

The United States has never defaulted on any of its bondholders.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mulligan

of Milwaukee, Wis., have

been offered for the best cheese

cheese sent to the convention from this county. Several makers have put away their convention cheese to cure, in preparation for bringing home the prize.

Five dollars in cash or War Savings Bonds will be awarded for the best cheese sent to the convention from this county by C. E. Blodgett Cheese Co., Marshfield, Wis. These prizes will be awarded provided at least 10 factorors from this county enter cheese at the convention.

In every county in the state one or more county prizes have been offered, either by local parties or by the state cheese-makers' association.

Juries from all over the state have been offered for the best cheese in all classes at the convention, and J. L. Sammons, association secretary at Madison, reports that the list of prizes is still growing. The \$4000 pro-rata premium fund will also be divided among all cheeses exhibiting above 90 points.

The Wisconsin cheese-makers in the county which has already done so should pick out the best cheese to cure for the convention in order to bring home as big a share of the state and county prizes as possible. The Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association has offered \$5.00 for the best cheese entered by their members in the state.

NO BETTER SECURITY ON EARTH

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1910, two years after the Spanish

war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and over-subscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4

per cent bonds in 1888 sold at 90,

and in 1900, brought 150%.

The United States has never defaulted on any of its bondholders.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mulligan

of Milwaukee, Wis., have

been offered for the best cheese

cheese sent to the convention from this county. Several makers have put away their convention cheese to cure, in preparation for bringing home the prize.

Five dollars in cash or War Savings Bonds will be awarded for the best cheese sent to the convention from this county by C. E. Blodgett Cheese Co., Marshfield, Wis. These prizes will be awarded provided at least 10 factorors from this county enter cheese at the convention.

In every county in the state one or more county prizes have been offered, either by local parties or by the state cheese-makers' association.

Juries from all over the state have been offered for the best cheese in all classes at the convention, and J. L. Sammons, association secretary at Madison, reports that the list of prizes is still growing. The \$4000 pro-rata premium fund will also be divided among all cheeses exhibiting above 90 points.

The Wisconsin cheese-makers in the county which has already done so should pick out the best cheese to cure for the convention in order to bring home as big a share of the state and county prizes as possible. The Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association has offered \$5.00 for the best cheese entered by their members in the state.

NO BETTER SECURITY ON EARTH

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1910, two years after the Spanish

war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and over-subscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4

per cent bonds in 1888 sold at 90,

and in 1900, brought 150%.

The United States has never defaulted on any of its bondholders.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mulligan

of Milwaukee, Wis., have

been offered for the best cheese

cheese sent to the convention from this county. Several makers have put away their convention cheese to cure, in preparation for bringing home the prize.

Five dollars in cash or War Savings Bonds will be awarded for the best cheese sent to the convention from this county by C. E. Blodgett Cheese Co., Marshfield, Wis. These prizes will be awarded provided at least 10 factorors from this county enter cheese at the convention.

In every county in the state one or more county prizes have been offered, either by local parties or by the state cheese-makers' association.

Juries from all over the state have been offered for the best cheese in all classes at the convention, and J. L. Sammons, association secretary at Madison, reports that the list of prizes is still growing. The \$4000 pro-rata premium fund will also be divided among all cheeses exhibiting above 90 points.

The Wisconsin cheese-makers in the county which has already done so should pick out the best cheese to cure for the convention in order to bring home as big a share of the state and county prizes as possible. The Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association has offered \$5.00 for the best cheese entered by their members in the state.

NO BETTER SECURITY ON EARTH

HAD A LONG RUN

Rhinelander New North—The saw mill of the Girard Lumber company at Dunbar, east of this city on the Soo line, has ceased operations and will remain closed permanently. The plant will be dismantled and the machinery shipped to another mill. Thirty years has elapsed since this mill was constructed and during that time it has been one of the industries of Dunbar. The company's planing mill will continue in operation and the lumber in stock has been shipped.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, November 14, 1918

Published by
W. A. DRUMM & A. B. SUTOR

Served at the postoffice at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, the second class mail matter.

Subscription Prices
Per Year \$1.50
Six Months 75
Three Months 40
Payable in Advance

Published every Thursday at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each 75c
Card of Thanks, each 25c
Transient Readers, per line 10c
Obituary Poetry, per line 5c
Paid Entertainments, per line 5c
Display Ad Rates, per inch 15c

WORLD'S GREATEST EFFORT

This year's International Livestock Exposition will present the largest array of live stock ever gathered together. It is a matter of congratulation that the United States has been able not only to present but to augment its stock stock during the war. The European herds and flocks have either been destroyed or depleted.

This stock is of inestimable value and much of it is not for sale at any price. It represents the achievement of America and European breeders during many years both in the Atlantic and on this hemisphere.

Possibility exists that part of these herds and flocks will go to Europe during the reconstruction period, and the "1918 International" will afford an unprecedented opportunity to witness the present animal wealth of the North American continent.

The "International" is the world's greatest live stock display. At enormous increase in expense, both by exhibitors and the management, this show has been staged this year added features and increased numbers to the request of the management for a creditable display, but displays will show that advancement has been made during a period of unprecedented stress.

This gigantic exhibit may not be possible of repetition during the post bellum period, since we urge seeing this wonderful show during the first week in December.

CHEESE MAKERS WILL COMPETE FOR PRIZES

Wood county cheesemakers will compete with each other at the Wisconsin Cheesemaking convention in Milwaukee, January 8-10 for the best cheese sent to the convention from this county. Several makers have put away their convention cheese to cure, in preparation for bringing home the prize.

Five dollars in cash or War Savings stamps have been donated for the county by C. E. Blodgett Cheese Co., Marshfield, Wis. These prizes will be awarded provided at least 10 factories from this county enter in the competition.

In every county in the state one or more cheeses have been offered either by local parties or by the state cheesemakers' association.

Besides the county prizes, over \$600 in cash and valuable articles have been offered for the best cheese in all classes at the convention and J. L. Sammis, manufacturer of cheese at Madison, reports that the list of 1917 will grow.

The program to have been given in the presbyterian church at 10:30 on Oct. 13th, commemorating "Columbus Day," because of the quarantine was not given, will be at the same hour on Sabbath morning, Nov. 17th, all come.

Every cheesemaker in the county who has not already done so should pick out his cheese to cure for the convention in order to bring home as big a share of the state and county prizes as possible. The Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association has offered \$5.00 for the best cheese entered by their members in the state.

NO BETTER SECURITY ON EARTH

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1900, two years after the Spanish war, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and only one nation had a similar performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4 per cent bonds in 1888 sold at 100 and in 1901 brought 125 1/2 on the stock market.

The United States has never defaulted on any of its bonds and has never lost a cent of principal or interest, except those who voluntarily have taken losses by selling their bonds in a period of temporary price depression.—International.

—Have you heard the good news? Otto's are going to give another one cent to the One Cent Sales next week. Don't fail to anticipate your wants and save one-half the price.

J. J. JEFFREY

LAWYER
Loans and Collections. Commercial and Probate Law. Office across from Church's Drug Store

D. D. CONWAY

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Law, Loans and Collections. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First Natl. Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

W. E. WHEELAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Daly Block, East Side
Telephone No. 248
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

W. Melvin Ruckie, M. D.

Practice Limited to EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and Eye Surgeon. Riverview Hospital, Office in Wood County Bank Building. Phone No. 254

J. R. RAGAN

SPAFFORD BUILDING
East Side
LICENSED EMBALMER
AND UNDERTAKER
House Phone No. 69
Store 312

John Eraser, residence phone No. 436

GEO. W. BAKER & SON
UNDERTAKERS AND
LICENSED EMBALMERS
North Second Street East Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Business Phone 401
Night Calls, 402

Personal Attention Given
All Work

First National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN
"The Bank That Does Things for You"

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

John Eraser, residence phone No. 436

Owing to the fact that the ban has been raised in this locality there will be services held at the church in the town of Sigel Sunday morning and at Seneca Corners on Sunday afternoon.—Rev. Gieselman.

Mr. Estabrook returned home last Friday after spending two weeks in Grand Rapids.

Miss Cora Michaels was a guest at the Henry Knipprath farm last Thursday.

Miss Irene Bautz spent Sunday at the home of her parents.

Mrs. Art Bautz is spending a few days at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Albert Apple.

—Don't fail to attend the Big One Cent Sale at Otto's next week Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

<p

Scandinavian Moravian Church
Sunday, Nov. 17th there will be
Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. followed
by English preaching service at
10:30 A. M.
At 3:30 P. M. preaching service in
the Saratoga church.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SOLDIER BOYS

FROM W. H. KRASKE

France, 10-18-18

Dear Sirs and Mother:
I have not written for the
last three weeks and have only written
as an excuse. I have been transferred
out of the battery and am going
to school here but don't know for
how long, as Germany has accepted
Wilson's terms and we may have
peace. I have been somewhat dis-
appointed but will have to make the
best of it but just think 15 months in
the army and haven't seen the front.

The first day I left very bad on the

front of the instructor at school

and he said "all those that

have been at the front raise your

hands." I saw hands go up on all

sides of me and I had to stand there

like something sent for and couldn't

come. I fit into the section like a

square peg in a round hole but I

haven't tried to make the best of it

at all times and am working hard to

keep up with the rest. I have re-
ceived some wonderful letters lately

and only wish that I could answer

them all but I am afraid that I can't

not for the time being. As you

know I have been out of school for

several months now and have to plug

every minute but will find time

to write home any way and will let you

explain to the rest for me. After

things clear up a little I will write

again.

The paper here has just confirmed

the report we heard this morning

and now we are wondering whether

we will finish the course here. I

hope we will—in that case we will

be here until January 1st at least.

I was sorry to leave the bunch—

the best men in the world. I am

willing to work and take things as

they come over. It wasn't the

end of the world. Now I am alone

and only see some of the men out in

the winter which helps a lot. They say

you can't catch an old horse new

dates, but I have learned many new

ones and expect to learn many more

within the next two or three months.

Flowers are still blooming here.

I saw roses and other flowers and

hedgerows and trees are still green but

the leaves are starting to turn.

There are twenty men in my section

and from all different states and

all parts of the front, from the

regular army, National Guards and

National Army. The men are just

wild to go home. They have some

of the funniest things like the

"give me a row boat and I'll start for

home now." "I'll take a bar of soap

and wash across." "I'll shovel coal

and get across." "I'll walk up thru

sheep and walk across on the ice!"

Home is uppermost in everyone's

thoughts today and you can easily

see what home means to everyone.

No matter how much he has been

bumbling around the world.

There's no place like home.

We are having typical fall weather

here now and it rains almost every day.

I am wearing heavy underwear

for the first time since I am in the

army and it certainly feels good. I

haven't had any trouble with "cooties"

or anything like that and have

been feeling better a lot. They say

you can't catch an old horse new

dates, but I have learned many new

ones and expect to learn many more

within the next two or three months.

Flowers are still blooming here.

I saw roses and other flowers and

hedgerows and trees are still green but

the leaves are starting to turn.

There are twenty men in my section

and from all different states and

all parts of the front, from the

regular army, National Guards and

National Army. The men are just

wild to go home. They have some

of the funniest things like the

"give me a row boat and I'll start for

home now." "I'll take a bar of soap

and wash across." "I'll shovel coal

and get across." "I'll walk up thru

sheep and walk across on the ice!"

Home is uppermost in everyone's

thoughts today and you can easily

see what home means to everyone.

No matter how much he has been

bumbling around the world.

There's no place like home.

We are having typical fall weather

here now and it rains almost every day.

I am wearing heavy underwear

for the first time since I am in the

army and it certainly feels good. I

haven't had any trouble with "cooties"

or anything like that and have

been feeling better a lot. They say

you can't catch an old horse new

dates, but I have learned many new

ones and expect to learn many more

within the next two or three months.

Flowers are still blooming here.

I saw roses and other flowers and

hedgerows and trees are still green but

the leaves are starting to turn.

There are twenty men in my section

and from all different states and

all parts of the front, from the

regular army, National Guards and

National Army. The men are just

wild to go home. They have some

of the funniest things like the

"give me a row boat and I'll start for

home now." "I'll take a bar of soap

and wash across." "I'll shovel coal

and get across." "I'll walk up thru

sheep and walk across on the ice!"

Home is uppermost in everyone's

thoughts today and you can easily

see what home means to everyone.

No matter how much he has been

bumbling around the world.

There's no place like home.

We are having typical fall weather

here now and it rains almost every day.

I am wearing heavy underwear

for the first time since I am in the

army and it certainly feels good. I

haven't had any trouble with "cooties"

or anything like that and have

been feeling better a lot. They say

you can't catch an old horse new

dates, but I have learned many new

ones and expect to learn many more

within the next two or three months.

Flowers are still blooming here.

I saw roses and other flowers and

hedgerows and trees are still green but

the leaves are starting to turn.

There are twenty men in my section

and from all different states and

all parts of the front, from the

regular army, National Guards and

National Army. The men are just

wild to go home. They have some

of the funniest things like the

"give me a row boat and I'll start for

home now." "I'll take a bar of soap

and wash across." "I'll shovel coal

and get across." "I'll walk up thru

sheep and walk across on the ice!"

Home is uppermost in everyone's

thoughts today and you can easily

see what home means to everyone.

No matter how much he has been

bumbling around the world.

There's no place like home.

We are having typical fall weather

here now and it rains almost every day.

I am wearing heavy underwear

for the first time since I am in the

army and it certainly feels good. I

haven't had any trouble with "cooties"

or anything like that and have

been feeling better a lot. They say

you can't catch an old horse new

dates, but I have learned many new

ones and expect to learn many more

within the next two or three months.

Flowers are still blooming here.

I saw roses and other flowers and

hedgerows and trees are still green but

the leaves are starting to turn.

There are twenty men

A girl was asked to parse "Isa," and this was her result: "This word is a noun, but it is usually used as a conjunction. It is never declined and is more common than proper. It is not very singular, in that it is usually used in the plural. It agrees with me."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

of the Farmers & Merchants Bank located at Rudolph, state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 1st day of Nov. 1918, pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking

Resources

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Loans and discounts | \$ 27,258.16 |
| Overdrafts | 164.13 |
| Bonds U. S. certificates of indebtedness | 3,500.66 |
| Stocks and other securities | 3,664.45 |
| Banking house | 3,119.67 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 2,607.93 |
| Due from approved re-serve banks | 2,961.91 |
| Checks on other banks and cash items | 167.14 |
| Cash on hand | 1,222.72 |
| Revenue Stamps | 1.50 |
| Total | \$51,666.96 |

Liabilities

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock paid in | \$ 15,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 1,669.00 |
| Undivided profits | 79.28 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 23,652.80 |
| Time certificates of deposit | 19,886.62 |
| Savings deposits | 3,547.26 |
| Total | \$51,666.96 |

State of Wisconsin

County of Wood

I, Louis Joosten, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LOUIS JOOSTEN,

(Notarial Seal) Cashier.

Correct Attest. John Joosten, Guy O. Babcock.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of November, 1918.

E. C. WITTING,

Notary Public.

Nov. 11 Dec. 11

Summons

State of Wisconsin in Circuit Court for

Wood County.

Harvey Gee, plaintiff vs Abraham Jossel and Rosina Jossel, otherwise written Rosine, wife of Abraham Jossel, and other wife written Gertie J. Fisher, a son of Abraham and Nelson E. Fisher, defendants.

The state of Wisconsin to the said de-

fendants:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, at the office of the service and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you in the sum of a sum of money, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

CHAS. E. HEDBERG,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. address: Grand Rapids, Wood

County, Wisconsin.

Dec. 31

Summons

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR WOOD COUNTY,

John Joosten, vs. Morton

Madsen, a widow, Michael Madsen and

Mrs. Michael Madsen, his wife and M. Pug

Isang, defendants.

The state of Wisconsin to the said de-

fendants:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to ap-

pear within twenty days after service of

this summons, at the office of the service and defend the above entitled action

in the court aforesaid; and in case of your

failure so to do, judgment will be rendered

against you in the sum of a sum of

money, of which a copy is herewith

served upon you.

CHAS. E. HEDBERG,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. address: Grand Rapids, Wood

County, Wisconsin.

LOCAL ITEMS

George Wakley is confined to his home with influenza.

Leonard Bender is confined to his home with influenza.

Mrs. Albert Waldvogel visited with relatives in Marshfield over Sunday.

But O'Day who has been quite ill the past week with asthma is now on the gain.

Mrs. Ann Carroll left on Monday for Madison where she expected to spend a week.

City Engineer A. T. Thompson transacted business in Chippewa Falls on Friday.

H. Bould has accepted a position in the freight department at the Northwestern depot.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Kang of Oconomowoc were guests at the Honey Knoll the past week.

Mrs. Helen Bautz has returned to her home in Stiegel after a visit at the Grand Garrison autos for the wills of Sawyer county to spend two weeks deer hunting.

Frank Wasser is acting as steward at the Elks Club during the absence of Andy Karasewich.

Mrs. L. M. Nash and F. J. Wood were at Granton on Monday to attend an auction sale.

Mr. Frank Allen and daughter, 314, have been visiting with relatives in Beloit the past week.

See list of items for one cent in the Nov. 11th we will put out Friday Saturday, Otto's Pharmacy.

Joe Quisquith has returned from Milwaukee where he has been employed on a dredge the past summer.

By the Court Siso, at Otto's on the new Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 20, 21, 22, 23, Don't miss it.

Mrs. John Gansberg has returned from Minneapolis where she had been cured by the illness of her daughter.

Mrs. Paul Krazik of the town of Carson was among the callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday while in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ragan departed on Saturday morning for Camp Grant, their home being made to pen a twenty day furlough.

Mrs. E. C. Smith expects to leave on Nov. 11th for Waukesha where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Lord at the Veterans home.

Or Johnson has resigned his position with the Electric Sales Co. and accepted the position of superintendent of the Grand Rapids Street Ry Co.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gardner returned from Friday from Fremont where they spent several days in that vicinity visiting with friends and enjoying a duck hunt.

Frank Kline has been appointed officer of the west side fire department of the Elks Club who resigns the fireman of the month. Mr. Kline will make his own team.

Tom Holiday who is taking a special army course as master truck mechanic at Lafayette, Ind., spent several days in the city on a furlough returning again on Wednesday.

Frank Dudley arrived here from Grand on Saturday afternoon where he has been for several months, having recovered an honorable discharge on account of physical disability.

Mrs. F. W. Jones of the town of Segon favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call on Tuesday.

H. J. Jeffers, who is employed on the Second-Herald at Wausau, spent the week end visiting with his family and other relatives and friends. Mr. Jeffers reported that he had been sick with the influenza, but got over it without any serious consequences.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Spriss have returned from two weeks visit at Oconto.

Mrs. Pauline Prockpotz and daughter, Celia, arrived in the city the past week from Milwaukee, where they have been living for some time and will again return to their home.

Mrs. Prockpotz has accepted position as bookkeeper with the Creasy Corporation.

Mrs. J. C. Kirkland returned to the city after visiting her son, Archie, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, who

was seriously ill with influenza.

On his way back she stopped at Stillwater, Minn., and brought her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Ferriere, home with her who is very ill.

Atty. J. J. Jeffrey, Dr. C. F. Bande-

Ha, Assistant Postmaster, Chas. Nut-

wick, Oconto Garrison, Roy Lester,

Frank Teknor and A. P. Hixey expect

to be in town Saturday.

Miss Helen Bautz has returned to

her home in Stiegel after a visit at the

Grand Garrison autos for the wills of

Sawyer county to spend two weeks deer

hunting.

Word was received here on Sat-

urday of the death of William Kallman

who passed away in New York

the day before from an attack of

pneumonia. Deceased was born and

raised in Grand Rapids, where he

was born in the town of his death.

Mr. Kallman having died on the

25th of last September, William en-

tered in the navy on the 14th of April,

1918, and was returning from a trip to

France when he was taken sick,

and died soon after his arrival in

this country.

The remains arrived in this city

Monday morning and the funeral was

held at 3 o'clock that afternoon, Rev.

C. A. Melligan of the German Mor-

avian church conducting the services.

He is survived by his mother, an

old woman, Mrs. Ellen Carter of Green

Bay, John who is enroute to France and is now stationed in New Jersey, and Frank and Albert of this city.

Funeral services were held Friday

morning.

OBITUARY

Nekoosa Tribune—Mrs. Hugh Boy-

les died Monday at the home of her

daughter, Mrs. John Povlin, after

several months illness.

Katherine Payne was born in New

Jersey July 13, 1855, and was mar-

ried to Hugh Heyles July 30, 1878.

Lived at Port Edwards several years,

then moved to Grand Rapids and

then to Shawano, where the family

lived twelve years. She has made

her home with her daughter for the

past two years and though ill several

times kept up by the love of

her children.

She is survived by her husband,

three daughters, Mrs. Dona Gauthier

of Minocqua, Mrs. John Povlin of this village, and two

sons, Charles of Shawano and Thos.

E. of Chicago.

Funeral services were held Friday

morning.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our heartfelt

thanks to the kind neighbors and

friends who so thoughtfully and

willingly extended their aid and sym-

pathy during the sickness and after

the death of our beloved relative.

Harold Gilchrist,

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schneider

and family.

WANT COLUMN

FOR RENT—Furnished room for

rent, also garage, Mrs. Geo. Davis,

phone 516. 24

WANTED—Girl for general house-

work, no washing, good wages

Mrs. Guy Nash, Oak street.

FOR SALE—Several inside doors for

house, new. Phone 220.

FOR SALE—One slightly used high

grade piano for sale at a bargain.

FULL TRUTH AND PARTICULAR

A girl was asked to parse "kiss," and this was her reply: "A word is a noun, but it is usually used as a conjunction, and is not declinable, and is more common than present. It is not very singular, in that it is usually used in the plural. It agrees with me."

CONDITION
of the Farmers & Merchants Bank located at Rudolph, state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 1st day of Nov. 1918, pursuant to the order of the Commissioner of Banking.

Resources

Loans and discounts \$ 37,258.16
Overdrafts 143.17
Total, C. & M. certificate of indebtedness 3,500.00
Stocks and other securities 3,664.67
Banking house 2,119.67
Furniture and fixtures 2,657.94
Due from approved reserve banks 2,961.04
Checks on other banks and cash items 167.13
Cash on hand 1,222.72
Revenue stamps 1.50
Total \$54,666.95

Liabilities

Capital stock paid in \$ 15,000.00
Surplus fund 1,500.00
Undivided profits 79.28
Individual deposits sub-
ject to check 22,653.80
Time certificate of de-
posit 10,886.63
Savings deposits 3,547.25
Total \$54,666.95

State of Wisconsin)
County of Wood) Iss. One Cent
One Cent Sale at Otto's Pharmacy

Mr. Louis Jonsten, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LOUIS JOOSTEN,
(Notarial Seal) Casheier.

Correct Attest: John Joosten, Guy
O. Babcock.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 11th day of November 1918,

E. C. WITTE,
Notary Public.

Nov. 11. Summons for Wood County for

State of Wisconsin in Circuit Court for

Harvey Gee plaintiff vs Abraham Judd and Esther Judd, his wife; Glen J. Fisher, otherwise written Glen J. Fisher, son of the State of Wisconsin to the said de-
fendants.

You ALICE HIGGINS SUMMONED to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demands of a judgment of which a copy is hereto-
summoned upon you.

CLAUDE E. BRIGGS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Grand Rapids, Wood
County, Wisconsin.

Oct. 31. Summons

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, vs. Morton Burton, a widow; Michael Madson and Mrs. Madson, his wife; and M. Fug-
ley, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the said de-
fendants.

You ALICE HIGGINS SUMMONED to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demands of a
the complaint.

CLAUDE E. BRIGGS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Grand Rapids, Wood
County, Wisconsin.

LOCAL ITEMS

George Wakley is confined to his home with influenza.

Leonard Bender is confined to his home with influenza.

Mrs. Albert Waldvogel visited with relatives in Marshfield over Sunday.

Bat O'Day who has been quite ill the past week with asthma is now on the gain.

Mrs. Ann Carroll left on Monday for Madison where she expected to spend a week.

City Engineer A. T. Thompson transacted business in Chippewa Falls on Friday.

Mr. J. C. Kirkland returned to this city after visiting her son, Archie, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, who was seriously ill with influenza. On her way back she stopped at Stillwater, Minn., and brought her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Ferrill, with her who was very ill.

Atty. J. J. Jeffrey, Dr. C. F. Bande-
rik, Assistant Postmaster, Chas. Nat-
wick, Orestes Garrison, Roy Lester
and Frank Neckard and A. P. Hirsh, spe-
cial agents, Tuesday in the National
and Garrison autos for the wilds of
Sawyer county to spend two weeks
deer hunting.

Ward reached this city on Saturday of the death of Mrs. L. E. Olson of Marshfield. Mr. Olson has been manager of the Wood County insane asylum ever since it was built and Mrs. Olson has been matron of the institution, and she was a woman that was highly respected by all who knew her. Death was caused by an attack of pneumonia following influenza.

DEATH OF WM. KALLMAN

Word was received here on Saturday of the death of William Kallman, who passed away in New York the day before from an attack of pneumonia. Deceased was born and raised in Grand Rapids, and was 27 years old at the time of his death.

Deceased was the son of Mrs. Clara Kallman, who died on the 2nd of Oct. September. William en-
listed in the navy on the 14th of April, 1918, and was returning from a trip to France when he was taken sick, and died soon after his arrival in this country.

The remains arrived in this city Monday evening and the funeral was

held at 2 o'clock that afternoon, Rev. C. A. Mielcke of the German Moravian church conducting the services.

He is survived by his mother, one
sister, Mrs. Ellen Carter of Green
Bay, and four brothers, Oscar of
Green Bay, John who is convalescing
from wounds received in France and
is now stationed in New Jersey, and
Frank and Albert of this city.

DEATH OF WM. KALLMAN

Word was received here on Saturday of the death of William Kallman, who passed away in New York the day before from an attack of pneumonia. Deceased was born and raised in Grand Rapids, and was 27 years old at the time of his death.

Deceased was the son of Mrs. Clara Kallman, who died on the 2nd of Oct. September. William en-

listed in the navy on the 14th of April, 1918, and was returning from a trip to France when he was taken sick, and died soon after his arrival in this country.

The remains arrived in this city Monday evening and the funeral was

held at 2 o'clock that afternoon, Rev. C. A. Mielcke of the German Moravian church conducting the services.

He is survived by his mother, one
sister, Mrs. Ellen Carter of Green
Bay, and four brothers, Oscar of
Green Bay, John who is convalescing
from wounds received in France and
is now stationed in New Jersey, and
Frank and Albert of this city.

**RED CROSS NOTES
AT THE ELKS CLUB**

Nekoosa Tribune—Mrs. Hugh Boyles died Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Podvin, after several months illness.

Katherine Payne was born in New Jersey July 13, 1875, and was man-

aged to Hugh Boyles July 30, 1897.

They came to Wisconsin in 1897, lived at Port Edwards several years,

then to Shawano, where the family lived twelve years. She had made her home with her daughter for the past two years and though ill several months, kept up by the fine spirit that endeared her to an untold number of friends.

She is survived by her husband, three daughters, Mrs. Denis Gauthier of Mosinee, Mrs. A. F. Boles and Mrs. John Podvin of this village, and two sons, Charles of Shawano and Thos. E. of Chicago.

Funeral services were held Friday morning.

OBITUARY

Nekoosa Tribune—Mrs. Hugh Boyles died Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Podvin, after several months illness.

Katherine Payne was born in New Jersey July 13, 1875, and was man-

aged to Hugh Boyles July 30, 1897.

They came to Wisconsin in 1897, lived at Port Edwards several years,

then to Shawano, where the family lived twelve years. She had made her home with her daughter for the past two years and though ill several months, kept up by the fine spirit that endeared her to an untold number of friends.

She is survived by her husband, three daughters, Mrs. Denis Gauthier of Mosinee, Mrs. A. F. Boles and Mrs. John Podvin of this village, and two sons, Charles of Shawano and Thos. E. of Chicago.

Funeral services were held Friday morning.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the kind neighbors and friends who so thoughtfully and willingly extended their aid and sympathy during the sickness and after the death of our beloved relative.

Harold Gilmaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schroeder and family.

WANT COLUMN

FOR RENT—Furnished room for rent, also garage. Mrs. Geo. Davis, phone 316. 24th

WANTED—Girl for general house-
work, no washing, good wages. Mrs. Guy Nash, Oak street.

FOR SALE—Several inside doors for house, new. Phone 220.

FOR SALE—One slightly used high-
grade piano for sale at bargain.
Mathews Bros., west end of bridge.

FOR RENT—A five room house near
the east side market square, just
been redecorated. Phone 220.

FOR SALE—Ford Runabout, but
little used. Demountable rims and
shock absorbers. F. W. Ellsworth,
Vesper, Wis. 24th

GUN FOR SALE—The make of the
gun is 12 Gage, Harrison Richard
Arms & Co. 1 furnished room for
rent. Mrs. Slicks.

Porter Wanted—At the Hotel Dixon,
Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOR SALE—A 20 acre farm on the
river road, a very nice location
near Nekoosa, R. C. C. Vehrs, R. D.
F. 1, Nekoosa, Wis.

NANTOKE—Girl or middle aged
woman for housekeeper. Good
wages for the right party. Address
K. Tribune office, Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOR RENT—Small flat over the
Haydock building on First street
rent, water, lights and toilet. A
cheap place for small family. In
quire of A. B. Sutor at Tribune office.

FOR RENT—Haydock building on
First street south. Will rent for
storage for furnaces, etc. A. B.
Sutor, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—Comfortable 7 room
house with bath. Mrs. Aug. Gotts-
chalk, phone 156.

Palace Theatre Thursday, Nov. 14

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OPENING.

**be prepared!**

"PREPARE yourself against that day." This advice should be heeded by every man and woman planning to round out a happy, comfortable existence.

A very small amount of money will open a savings account here. It will draw interest while it is on deposit. The building of a savings account strengthens character and assures you of financial independence. Act at once. Be prepared.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
GRAND AVENUE, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

How About Going Hunting

The war is over, deer and rabbit season just coming on. Get your Gun, Ammunition, Hunting Knife, Compass Etc. ready. We are in good shape to fill your wants.

NASH HWD. CO.

SATURDAY WILL BE THE BANNER DAY

Come to Lyle's Big Closing Out Sale expecting the greatest bargains in Furniture and Household Goods ever offered in Central Wisconsin, and you will not be disappointed. The three sales floors are crowded to the walls with new goods taken from reserve stock.

A Veritable Vortex of Unprecedented Bargains Await You.

All Furniture and other Household Goods at wholesale prices. One Hundred Extra Specials marked down for Saturday at less than cost to manufacture. All useful articles needed in every home.

Read The Following Prices

Can you use any of these articles? Quick action necessary! Be here early Saturday morning.

We have fifty \$3.50 Carpet Sweepers, 98c takes one Saturday
We have fifty \$1.50 Oil Mops, 85c takes one Saturday
We have seventy-five 25c Machine Oil & Needle Threaders, 10c takes one Saturday
We have two hundred 25c Furniture Polish, 12c takes one Saturday
We have twenty-five \$14.00 Cotton Felt Mattresses, \$8.90 takes one Saturday
We have one \$140.00 Bed Room Suite, six pieces, \$84.90 takes one Saturday
We have one \$400.00 used Piano, good condition, \$90.00 takes one Saturday
We have one \$385.00 Piano used for demonstrating, \$215.00 takes one Saturday
We have hundreds of other bargains like the above. Space does not permit us to quote a full list, but remember this stock consists of everything carried by a first-class furniture store.

**Hundreds of Thrifty Families have
Benefited by this Great
Closing Out Sale**

Thousands of dollars worth of fine furniture has been distributed into the homes of Grand Rapids and vicinity. Every day our floors are crowded with eager buyers, anxious to get their share of the Wonderful Values.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

You, in justice to yourself and family, should attend this Great Closing Out Sale and reap your share of the golden harvest of savings.

By all means try and be here Saturday, Nov. 16th. You will find it will pay you to lay in a supply for years to come.

Remember The Place

W. T. LYLE

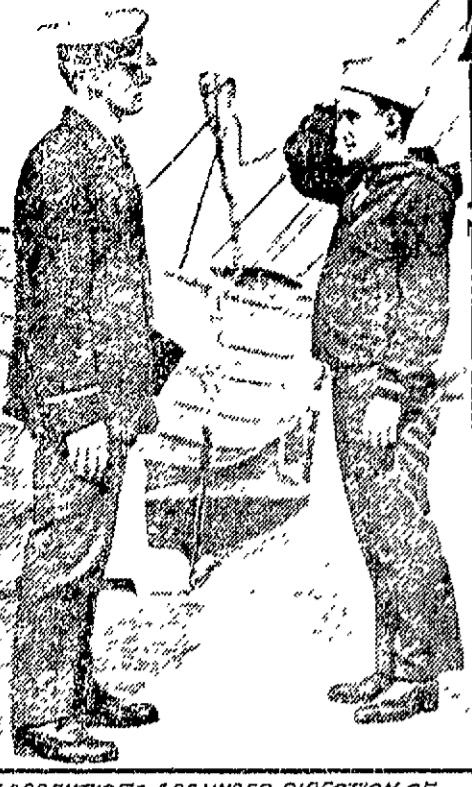
West Side

Furniture and Pianos

Opposite Citizens Nat. Bank

Grand Rapids, Wis.

American Crews for American Ships



APPRENTICES ARE UNDER DIRECTION OF COMPETENT OFFICERS



United States Shipping Board Is Training Thousands of Recruits for the Merchant Marine

AMERICAN crews for American merchant ships."

This is the slogan of the United States shipping board, which has in hand the great task of creating an adequate personnel for our new merchant marine.

In years past, whenever the subject of creating a merchant marine in proportion to the country's commercial importance came up, the question was raised: "How are we going to get men for American ships?"

Young Americans had got out of the way of sending. The country did not think in terms of ships. Foreign seamen chiefly manned what vessels we had. Our shipyards could not compete with foreign yards.

The war has changed all that. The change has been little short of magical. The United States of America now leads the world in shipbuilding. It will soon lead the world with its seagoing citizens. Thousands of young Americans are turning to the sea every month. The old era of the square-riggers, to which friends of the American merchant marine fondly refer, is rapidly being dwarfed by what is taking place in our merchant marine today.

An example of the extraordinary change going on in the matter of crews, may be cited a phenomenon just in September recruiting for the merchant marine reported by the United States shipping board from Washington, in the following bulletin:

An increase of 20 per cent in a month, in the number of recruits for the merchant marine signed on the United States shipping board, was reported by the board. The figures covering four weeks ending September 12, are as follows: Week ending August 22, 913 men; August 29, 1,770; September 5, 2,097; September 12, 3,184. The figures for the latter week exceed the total number of recruits ever announced in an expected maximum for the month of September. The men are accepted for training as sailors, bosom, cook, steward, and waiter, and will be put aboard training ships at Houston, New York, Norfolk, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle and Cleveland.

Every little while one hears somebody ask, "What is this merchant marine we hear so much about?"

Nobody need feel ashamed if he does not readily visualize this new commercial maritime force of the country. The notion for many years past has been building up such an admirable navy that many people confuse the merchant marine with the navy, thinking that all ships are under naval control.

The war has changed all that. The change has been little short of magical. The United States of America now leads the world in shipbuilding. It will soon lead the world with its seagoing citizens. Thousands of young Americans are turning to the sea every month. The old era of the square-riggers, to which friends of the American merchant marine fondly refer, is rapidly being dwarfed by what is taking place in our merchant marine today.

As an example of the extraordinary change going on in the matter of crews, may be cited a phenomenon just in September recruiting for the merchant marine reported by the United States shipping board from Washington, in the following bulletin:

An increase of 20 per cent in a month, in the number of recruits for the merchant marine signed on the United States shipping board, was reported by the board. The figures covering four weeks ending September 12, are as follows: Week ending August 22, 913 men; August 29, 1,770; September 5, 2,097; September 12, 3,184. The figures for the latter week exceed the total number of recruits ever announced in an expected maximum for the month of September. The men are accepted for training as sailors, bosom, cook, steward, and waiter, and will be put aboard training ships at Houston, New York, Norfolk, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle and Cleveland.

Every little while one hears somebody ask, "What is this merchant marine we hear so much about?"

Nobody need feel ashamed if he does not readily visualize this new commercial maritime force of the country. The notion for many years past has been building up such an admirable navy that many people confuse the merchant marine with the navy, thinking that all ships are under naval control.

The war has changed all that. The change has been little short of magical. The United States of America now leads the world in shipbuilding. It will soon lead the world with its seagoing citizens. Thousands of young Americans are turning to the sea every month. The old era of the square-riggers, to which friends of the American merchant marine fondly refer, is rapidly being dwarfed by what is taking place in our merchant marine today.

The merchant marine is quite distinct from the navy. It is, indeed, a navy in itself—a commercial navy—of vessels engaged in business voyages. The United States shipping board has charge of it, and it runs as a national business organization, much the same as the nation's great railroads are run by the railroad administration.

The shipping board consists of five members, men of high training in business affairs, appointed from various parts of the country. Its chairman is Edward N. Hurley of Chicago. Its headquarters are in a business building in Washington.

Control is exercised by this board over every merchant ship of more than 2,500 tons sailing under the American flag. The vast shipbuilding program of the country—resulting in "the bridge of ships to Europe," which enables us to send millions of men to the fighting front and sustain them there—is in the hands of the shipping board. The shipbuilding is done by the Emergency Fleet corporation, operated by the board, and directed by Charles M. Schwab, a master mind in the steel world and known from coast to coast as a business genius of the first order.

The merchant marine today is American to the core.

American daring and seagoing ability are taking merchant ships safely across the seas and back again with shuttle-like regularity.

At this is being done by volunteers who take up the work because they recognize the greatness of the opportunity to help their country in a new epoch of expansion.

The mariner in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in it as if he were there by the operation of the selective service law.

Ship manning on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

CAUTION RESULT OF FEAR

Weakly Implanted in Human Breast as Necessary Safeguard Against Dangers Menacing Life.

The students are in another controversy about fear and caution. They are attempting for the thousandth time to tell the difference between the two. Fear, some of them state, is inherited from remote ancestors; caution, they claim, is a cultivated faculty. "Fear causes unpremeditated

action without definite purpose. Caution restrains action and guides it toward some determined end." They might as well be arguing about instinct and intelligence. They would just say it is not, and no further. Certainly it is true that caution is born of fear, and it is just as certain that fear is not the horrible thing it is pictured. Every lesson we have ever learned in life is due to fear, and we have acquired caution it is because we were fearful and became cautious. The man who loves life is fearful of

death, and he is going to take precautions to guard life. He is not a coward in doing so; he is only sensible. But there are times in the lives of many men when chances of accomplishing something worth while outweigh the love of life, and when caution may be thrown to the winds. That is the case with the soldier. He loves life and understands the hazards facing him. But he realizes that he has a chance of accomplishing something worth while by risking his life, and he freely risks it. He fears death, of

negro songs, the rhythms are uneven, jangled, and, at first hearing, eccentric, for the accents fall most frequently on the songs of the neighboring white men; they are racial traits, and the black man brought them from the dark continent. The most obvious point of demarcation between negro music and European is found, of course, in the rhythm. The simple rhythms natural to the white man (I speak of folk music, the people's song, not of the elaborate creations of trained musicians), are usually even and symmetrical. In

negro dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another with all at once."

Aerial Bombs.

Aerial bombs range in size from ten pounds up to 50 or 60 times that weight and are roughly of two kinds—incendiary and high-explosive. They are generally laid on their side in racks underneath the airplane.

•

RHYTHM OF NEGRO MELODIES

Writer Points Out How It Differs From That of the White Man's Folk Music.

Some interesting characteristics of negro music are discussed in a book on "Negro Folk Songs" by Natalie Curtis Burtin, observes the Boston Herald. "Though the negro, transplanted to other lands, absorbed much musically from the surrounding civilization, she writes, "the characteristics which

give to his music an interest worthy of particular study are precisely those which differentiate negro songs from the songs of the neighboring white men; they are racial traits, and the black man brought them from the dark continent. The most obvious point of demarcation between negro music and European is found, of course, in the rhythm. The simple rhythms natural to the white man (I speak of folk music, the people's song, not of the elaborate creations of trained musicians), are usually even and symmetrical. In

negro dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another with all at once."

TAKE CHOICE OF ANY NEW STYLES

New York.—Well, we are settled as far as the fashions go. The designers have done their work; now arises the time for us to do our work. The public insists, writes a fashion critic, that has the harder job, or at least that is the conclusion one reaches after hearing the discussions of countless women for and against the purchase of a single garment.

It is not easy to buy clothes in wartime, when the slogan of judicious spending echoes and re-echoes from every point of the compass. Even poverty has rarely impressed upon us with such drastic emphasis the need to spend wisely and well.

Apparel is not the only branch of industry that demands judgment and caution in spending. We have somersaulted from a nation of extravagant individuals to one of thrifty and shrewdness.

There has been a story current for two decades among the French designers that the American women are not helpful to them, except through their money power, for the reason that they do not approach the choosing and purchasing of clothes with that watchful discrimination displayed by the French women. They buy a gown because it is in fashion, or because it is the kind of thing their menfolk like, or because they have seen it on some excessively well-dressed woman at a restaurant.

If some doctrine could only be burnt into a woman's consciousness which would compel her to spend money wisely! She is handling funds, and usually they are the funds of another party, and she has no right to toss them into the coffers of the dressmaker, the grocer, the leather-decorator or the butcher.

New Fastenings on Jackets.

No woman who is interested in the subject of her coat suit, which is the usual first choice of the autumn, should be ignorant of the diagonal fastening which has leaped into fame as a substitute for the conventional opening down the front.

A great many tailors, some of whom are among the best in this country, do not care to this novelty, but the women like it. One guesses that its inspiration was in the San Brown belt, and women believe that the bias line across the bust is an attractive one.

Buttons are sometimes used down this line, and often it is braided or run with tiny strands of tarnished gold

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture)

EGGS TO CONSUMER BY MAIL



Uncle Sam Aids Small Flock Owners in Marketing Eggs.

MARKETING EGGS BY PARCEL POST

Uncle Sam Assists Producers in Developing Special Trade in Towns and Cities.

NON-FERTILE KIND FAVORED

Small Flock Owners Can Advantageously Utilize Mail Service in Getting Produce to Consumers—Use Uniform Containers.

People or between two and three pounds a dozen when properly packed for mailing in a carton. Most parcels containing a dozen eggs will exceed two pounds, but will not reach three; therefore, the postage on them will be 7 cents within the first and second zones or 15¢-plus limit. A parcel containing two dozen eggs will add perhaps 2 cents to the postage, though sometimes only 1 cent, depending on the character of the container and wrapper.

SHIP Large-Size Packages.

The larger the parcel, within the size and weight limits, the cheaper is the postage, as the first pound of every package costs 5 cents within the first and second zones, while each additional pound, up to 50, costs 1 cent; so that while a one-pound parcel would cost 5 cents postage, a two-pound parcel would cost only 0 cents, or 3 cents a pound. A 20-pound parcel would cost 24 cents and a 50-pound parcel would cost 54 cents, or but 1.08 cents per pound.

Fifty pounds is the weight limit for local delivery, the rates being 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent additional for each two pounds and fraction thereof. Similarly the weight limit within the first and second zones is 50 pounds. A simple rule to determine the postage on any parcel not going beyond the second zone is to add four to the number of pounds, and the resulting number is the postage required in cents. The measurement limit on parcel post matter is that the girth and the length added must not exceed 84 inches. For example, a parcel 12 inches square (48 inches around) and 36 inches long would be just up to the limit, as would also a parcel 15 inches square (60 inches around) and 24 inches long.

Marketing Costs by Mail Service.

The expenses of marketing eggs by parcel post where two dozen-size egg containers are used are as follows: For container and wrapping, 8 cents; for postage, 5 cents, or a total of 13 cents, which would be 8½ cents a dozen in marketing cost. Marketing a 64-dozen parcel would cost about 13 cents for container and wrapping, and 14 cents for postage, or a total of 27 cents; a ten-dozen lot would cost about 22 cents for container and wrapping and 25 cents postage, or a total of 47 cents. The current costs would exceed the above figures, which held true before the war.

The farm flock owner who desires to utilize the parcel post as an aid to direct dealing with city consumers should emphasize the use of attractive packages as well as punctuality in shipment, so that the eggs will arrive on schedule at the purchaser's home. The farmer can develop a city trade by means of advertisements in a city or town paper, by personal canvass or through the assistance of the city postmasters who have issued lists of consumers who desire to buy eggs directly in the country. The reputation which a parcel post shipper makes with his first customer will very largely determine his success or failure in marketing by this method, and hence the new shipper should strive to establish his initial trade.

PAINT POULTRY HOUSE

Painting adds greatly both to the appearance and service of all buildings and appliances. One may buy ready-mixed paints, or purchase pasto pigments and oil and mix them. All surfaces should be clean and dry before they are painted. Use a priming coat made of equal parts of paint and linseed oil and cover with one or more coats of paint, which should be thoroughly rubbed into the surface.

Using Parcel Post.

Whether the marketing of eggs by parcel post should be attempted by any particular producer will depend on his present available markets, the possibility of securing satisfactory customer or customers, and the care taken to follow tested and approved methods in preparing the eggs for shipment. Failures in attempting to ship eggs by parcel post have resulted because proper precautions as to package or container, packing, and labeling were not observed.

Painting adds greatly both to the appearance and service of all buildings and appliances.

One may buy ready-mixed paints, or purchase pasto pigments and oil and mix them. All surfaces should be clean and dry before they are painted. Use a priming coat made of equal parts of paint and linseed oil and cover with one or more coats of paint, which should be thoroughly rubbed into the surface.

Keep the chicken house in a sanitary condition.

Use the spraying machine to put kerosene or the inside of the chicken house.

If a fowl becomes thin and stays away from the rest of the flock, kill it and look for worms in the digestive tract.

The early-hatched pullets should be fed liberally and either given a good green range or kept confined in a bright, well-ventilated house.

The most popular breeds of geese are the Toulouse, Embden, Chinese and African, the first two being commonly considered superior to all others.

Turkeys are wider ranging than chickens and, from the time that the young are old enough to begin foraging for themselves, obtain most of their living from field insects.

Newspaper Archive

FASHION HINTS

Wings have a tendency to be placed at the back of a hat.

Boots will measure eight inches from the breast of the heel.

New and smart for any umbrella is a gold crook handle.

Military colorings are dull and one-tone effects are favored.

Embroidering is much used, especially in geometrical designs.

Stretching of silk or wool makes a very attractive trimming.

On vole, lawn or organdie, cut-out eyelet work is very good.

A beautiful cape is of cerise wool, Jersey lined with gray silk.

Organdie and brushed wool form one of the oldest combinations.

Very little jewelry should be worn, but pearls are still permissible.

One may have either short or full skirts or long and narrow ones.

Large black hats for afternoon have findings of blue or brown.

Some of the new coats show broad

collars or capes and sometimes these

collars are of the same material as the

coat. Sometimes fur is used in com-

bination.

Some like the last word of sim-

pleness.

A smart little fall hat may be made with cloth crown of deep blue, a narrow brim of buff and over all a sprinkling of buff velvet flowers.

Amber Blouses.

Georgette crepe plays a prominent part in the fall fashions in blouses, especially in the darker shades.

The individual tastes of the woman of fashion are satisfied, for the blouses displayed show such an infinite variety of neck styles, high and low collars, round and square collarless models.

A new expression of the fashion is a blouse of georgette crepe having long

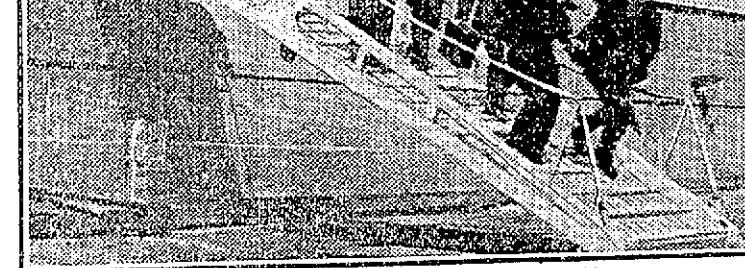
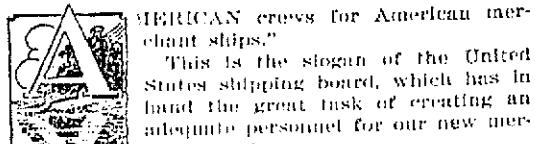
revers reaching to the waistline,

American Crews for American Ships



APPRENTICES ARE UNDER DIRECTION OF COMPETENT OFFICERS

United States Shipping Board Is Training Thousands of Recruits for the Merchant Marine



LEAVING TRAINING SHIP FOR SERVICE AT SEA

AMERICAN crews for American merchant ships."

This is the slogan of the United States shipping board, which has in hand the great task of creating an adequate personnel for our new merchant marine.

In years past, whenever the subject of creating a merchant marine in proportion to the country's commercial importance came up, the question was raised: "How are we going to get men for American ships?"

Young Americans had got out of the way of sailing. The country did not think in terms of ships. Foreign seamen chiefly manned what vessels we had. Our shipyards could not compete with foreign yards.

The war has changed all that. The change has been little short of magical. The United States now leads the world in shipbuilding. It will soon lead the world with its seagoing citizens. Thousands of young Americans are turning to the sea every month. The old era of the square-riggers, to which friends of the American merchant marine fondly refer, is rapidly being dwarfed by what is taking place in our merchant marine today.

An example of the extraordinary change going on in the matter of crews, may be cited as a phenomenon. In September, recruiting for the merchant marine reported by the United States shipping board from Washington, in the following bulletin:

An increase of 60 per cent in a month, in the number of recruits for the merchant marine signed on by the board. The figures covering four weeks ending September 12, are as follows: Week ending August 25, 93 men; week ending Sept. 1, 120; week ending Sept. 8, 124; 148. The figures for the latter week exceed by 44 men the number the board had announced as an expected maximum for the month of September. The men are needed for training and instruction in seamanship, cooking and stewarding, as well as for deck and training ships at Boston, New York, Norfolk, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle and Cleveland.

Every little while one hears somebody ask, "What is this merchant marine we hear so much about?"

Nobility need feel ashamed if he does not readily visualize this new commercial maritime force of the country. The nation for many years past has been building up such an admirable navy that many people confuse the merchant marine with the navy, thinking that all ships are under naval control.

The merchant marine is quite distinct from the navy. It is, indeed, a navy in itself—a commercial navy—of vessels engaged in business voyages. The United States shipping board has charge of it, and it runs as a national business organization, much the same as the nation's great railroads are run by the railroad administration.

The shipping board consists of five members, men of high training in business affairs, appointed from various parts of the country. Its chairman is Edward S. Harkness of Chicago. Its headquarters are in a business building in Washington.

Control is exercised by this board over every merchant ship of more than 2,500 tons sailing under the American flag. The vast shipbuilding program of the country—resulting in "the bridge of ships to Europe," which enables us to send millions of men to the fighting front and sustain them there—is in the hands of the shipping board. The shipbuilding is done by the Emergency Fleet corporation, operated by the board, and directed by Charles M. Schwab, a master mind in the steel world and known from coast to coast as a business genius of the first order.

The merchant marine today is American to the core.

American daring and seagoing ability are taking our merchant ships safely across the seas and back again with shuttle-like regularity.

All this is being done by volunteers, who take up the work because they recognize the greatness of the opportunity to help their country in a new epoch of expansion.

The anchor in the merchant marine is not an enlisted man. A scratch of the pen is all that binds him to his job; yet he is as firmly fixed in an American port they report their whereabouts to as it he were there by the operation of the service law.

Every man working for the new merchant marine knows that his is not merely a war job, important though his work may be as part of his country's mighty stroke for freedom. The job will last after the return of peace. It becomes, therefore, doubly important.

Ship mounting on a much greater scale than that of the present will begin when the war ends, for at that time many merchant ships temporarily

CAUTION RESULT OF FEAR

Weakly Implanted in Human Breast as Necessary Safeguard Against Dangers Menacing Life.

The students are in another controversy about fear and caution. They are attempting for the thousandth time to tell the difference between the two. Fear, some of them state, is inherited from remote ancestors; caution, they claim, is a cultivated faculty. "Fear causes unpremeditated

action without definite purpose. Caution restrains action and guides it toward some determined end." They might as well be arguing about instinct and intelligence. They would get just as far, and no farther. Certainly it is true that caution is born of fear, and it is just as certain that fear is not the terrible thing it is pictured. Every lesson we have ever learned in life is due to fear, and if we have acquired caution it is because we were fearful and became cautious.

The young American merchantman faces grave

death and he is going to take precautions to guard life. He is not a coward in doing so; he is only sensible. But there are times in the lives of many men when chances of accomplishing something worth while outweigh the love of life, and when caution may be thrown to the winds. That is the case with the soldier. He loves life and understands the hazards facing him. But he realizes that he has a chance of accomplishing something worth while by risking his life, and he freely risks it. He fears death, of course; but he fears life after failure more, and so risks all to accomplish much.

Novel Swiss Union.

Men and women who are keeping boarding houses in Zurich, Switzerland, are now members of a labor union. "Unhealthy development of the trade" is given as a reason for organizing the union. The new union is going to raise the board and blacklist boarders who acquire the peculiarity of forgetting to pay.

Aerial Bombs.

Aerial bombs range in size from ten pounds up to 50 or 60 times that weight and are roughly of two kinds—incendiary and high-explosive. They are generally laid on their side in racks underneath the airplane.

negro songs the rhythms are uneven, jangled, and at first hearing, eccentric, for the accents fall most frequently on the short notes and on the naturally unstressed beats, producing what we call syncopation of a very intricate and highly developed order. Rhythmically the negro song has far more variety of accent than the European; it capitalizes the ear and the imagination with its exciting vitality and with its sense of alertness and movement. The black man has by nature a highly organized rhythmic sense. A totally uneducated

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Some interesting characteristics of negro music are discussed in a book on "Negro Folk Songs" by Natalie Curtis Burtt, observes the Boston Herald. "Though the negro, transplanted to other lands, absorbed much musically from the surrounding civilization," she writes, "the characteristics which

give to his music an interest worthy of particular study are precisely those which differentiate negro songs from the songs of the neighboring white men; they are racial traits, and the black man brought them from the dark continent. The most obvious point of demarcation between negro music and European is found, of course, in the rhythm. The simple rhythms natural to the white man (I speak of folk music, the people's song, not of the elaborate creations of trained musicians), are usually even and symmetrical. In

negro songs the rhythms are uneven, jangled, and at first hearing, eccentric, for the accents fall most frequently on the short notes and on the naturally unstressed beats, producing what we call syncopation of a very intricate and highly developed order. Rhythmically the negro song has far more variety of accent than the European; it capitalizes the ear and the imagination with its exciting vitality and with its sense of alertness and movement. The black man has by nature a highly organized rhythmic sense. A totally uneducated

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Aerial Bombs.

Aerial bombs range in size from ten pounds up to 50 or 60 times that weight and are roughly of two kinds—incendiary and high-explosive. They are generally laid on their side in racks underneath the airplane.

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Some interesting characteristics of negro music are discussed in a book on "Negro Folk Songs" by Natalie Curtis Burtt, observes the Boston Herald. "Though the negro, transplanted to other lands, absorbed much musically from the surrounding civilization," she writes, "the characteristics which

give to his music an interest worthy of particular study are precisely those which differentiate negro songs from the songs of the neighboring white men; they are racial traits, and the black man brought them from the dark continent. The most obvious point of demarcation between negro music and European is found, of course, in the rhythm. The simple rhythms natural to the white man (I speak of folk music, the people's song, not of the elaborate creations of trained musicians), are usually even and symmetrical. In

negro songs the rhythms are uneven, jangled, and at first hearing, eccentric, for the accents fall most frequently on the short notes and on the naturally unstressed beats, producing what we call syncopation of a very intricate and highly developed order. Rhythmically the negro song has far more variety of accent than the European; it capitalizes the ear and the imagination with its exciting vitality and with its sense of alertness and movement. The black man has by nature a highly organized rhythmic sense. A totally uneducated

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Aerial Bombs.

Aerial bombs range in size from ten pounds up to 50 or 60 times that weight and are roughly of two kinds—incendiary and high-explosive. They are generally laid on their side in racks underneath the airplane.

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Some interesting characteristics of negro music are discussed in a book on "Negro Folk Songs" by Natalie Curtis Burtt, observes the Boston Herald. "Though the negro, transplanted to other lands, absorbed much musically from the surrounding civilization," she writes, "the characteristics which

give to his music an interest worthy of particular study are precisely those which differentiate negro songs from the songs of the neighboring white men; they are racial traits, and the black man brought them from the dark continent. The most obvious point of demarcation between negro music and European is found, of course, in the rhythm. The simple rhythms natural to the white man (I speak of folk music, the people's song, not of the elaborate creations of trained musicians), are usually even and symmetrical. In

negro songs the rhythms are uneven, jangled, and at first hearing, eccentric, for the accents fall most frequently on the short notes and on the naturally unstressed beats, producing what we call syncopation of a very intricate and highly developed order. Rhythmically the negro song has far more variety of accent than the European; it capitalizes the ear and the imagination with its exciting vitality and with its sense of alertness and movement. The black man has by nature a highly organized rhythmic sense. A totally uneducated

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Aerial Bombs.

Aerial bombs range in size from ten pounds up to 50 or 60 times that weight and are roughly of two kinds—incendiary and high-explosive. They are generally laid on their side in racks underneath the airplane.

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Some interesting characteristics of negro music are discussed in a book on "Negro Folk Songs" by Natalie Curtis Burtt, observes the Boston Herald. "Though the negro, transplanted to other lands, absorbed much musically from the surrounding civilization," she writes, "the characteristics which

give to his music an interest worthy of particular study are precisely those which differentiate negro songs from the songs of the neighboring white men; they are racial traits, and the black man brought them from the dark continent. The most obvious point of demarcation between negro music and European is found, of course, in the rhythm. The simple rhythms natural to the white man (I speak of folk music, the people's song, not of the elaborate creations of trained musicians), are usually even and symmetrical. In

negro songs the rhythms are uneven, jangled, and at first hearing, eccentric, for the accents fall most frequently on the short notes and on the naturally unstressed beats, producing what we call syncopation of a very intricate and highly developed order. Rhythmically the negro song has far more variety of accent than the European; it capitalizes the ear and the imagination with its exciting vitality and with its sense of alertness and movement. The black man has by nature a highly organized rhythmic sense. A totally uneducated

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Aerial Bombs.

Aerial bombs range in size from ten pounds up to 50 or 60 times that weight and are roughly of two kinds—incendiary and high-explosive. They are generally laid on their side in racks underneath the airplane.

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Some interesting characteristics of negro music are discussed in a book on "Negro Folk Songs" by Natalie Curtis Burtt, observes the Boston Herald. "Though the negro, transplanted to other lands, absorbed much musically from the surrounding civilization," she writes, "the characteristics which

give to his music an interest worthy of particular study are precisely those which differentiate negro songs from the songs of the neighboring white men; they are racial traits, and the black man brought them from the dark continent. The most obvious point of demarcation between negro music and European is found, of course, in the rhythm. The simple rhythms natural to the white man (I speak of folk music, the people's song, not of the elaborate creations of trained musicians), are usually even and symmetrical. In

negro songs the rhythms are uneven, jangled, and at first hearing, eccentric, for the accents fall most frequently on the short notes and on the naturally unstressed beats, producing what we call syncopation of a very intricate and highly developed order. Rhythmically the negro song has far more variety of accent than the European; it capitalizes the ear and the imagination with its exciting vitality and with its sense of alertness and movement. The black man has by nature a highly organized rhythmic sense. A totally uneducated

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Aerial Bombs.

Aerial bombs range in size from ten pounds up to 50 or 60 times that weight and are roughly of two kinds—incendiary and high-explosive. They are generally laid on their side in racks underneath the airplane.

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Some interesting characteristics of negro music are discussed in a book on "Negro Folk Songs" by Natalie Curtis Burtt, observes the Boston Herald. "Though the negro, transplanted to other lands, absorbed much musically from the surrounding civilization," she writes, "the characteristics which

give to his music an interest worthy of particular study are precisely those which differentiate negro songs from the songs of the neighboring white men; they are racial traits, and the black man brought them from the dark continent. The most obvious point of demarcation between negro music and European is found, of course, in the rhythm. The simple rhythms natural to the white man (I speak of folk music, the people's song, not of the elaborate creations of trained musicians), are usually even and symmetrical. In

negro songs the rhythms are uneven, jangled, and at first hearing, eccentric, for the accents fall most frequently on the short notes and on the naturally unstressed beats, producing what we call syncopation of a very intricate and highly developed order. Rhythmically the negro song has far more variety of accent than the European; it capitalizes the ear and the imagination with its exciting vitality and with its sense of alertness and movement. The black man has by nature a highly organized rhythmic sense. A totally uneducated

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Aerial Bombs.

Aerial bombs range in size from ten pounds up to 50 or 60 times that weight and are roughly of two kinds—incendiary and high-explosive. They are generally laid on their side in racks underneath the airplane.

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Some interesting characteristics of negro music are discussed in a book on "Negro Folk Songs" by Natalie Curtis Burtt, observes the Boston Herald. "Though the negro, transplanted to other lands, absorbed much musically from the surrounding civilization," she writes, "the characteristics which

give to his music an interest worthy of particular study are precisely those which differentiate negro songs from the songs of the neighboring white men; they are racial traits, and the black man brought them from the dark continent. The most obvious point of demarcation between negro music and European is found, of course, in the rhythm. The simple rhythms natural to the white man (I speak of folk music, the people's song, not of the elaborate creations of trained musicians), are usually even and symmetrical. In

negro songs the rhythms are uneven, jangled, and at first hearing, eccentric, for the accents fall most frequently on the short notes and on the naturally unstressed beats, producing what we call syncopation of a very intricate and highly developed order. Rhythmically the negro song has far more variety of accent than the European; it capitalizes the ear and the imagination with its exciting vitality and with its sense of alertness and movement. The black man has by nature a highly organized rhythmic sense. A totally uneducated

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Aerial Bombs.

Aerial bombs range in size from ten pounds up to 50 or 60 times that weight and are roughly of two kinds—incendiary and high-explosive. They are generally laid on their side in racks underneath the airplane.

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Some interesting characteristics of negro music are discussed in a book on "Negro Folk Songs" by Natalie Curtis Burtt, observes the Boston Herald. "Though the negro, transplanted to other lands, absorbed much musically from the surrounding civilization," she writes, "the characteristics which

give to his music an interest worthy of particular study are precisely those which differentiate negro songs from the songs of the neighboring white men; they are racial traits, and the black man brought them from the dark continent. The most obvious point of demarcation between negro music and European is found, of course, in the rhythm. The simple rhythms natural to the white man (I speak of folk music, the people's song, not of the elaborate creations of trained musicians), are usually even and symmetrical. In

negro songs the rhythms are uneven, jangled, and at first hearing, eccentric, for the accents fall most frequently on the short notes and on the naturally unstressed beats, producing what we call syncopation of a very intricate and highly developed order. Rhythmically the negro song has far more variety of accent than the European; it capitalizes the ear and the imagination with its exciting vitality and with its sense of alertness and movement. The black man has by nature a highly organized rhythmic sense. A totally uneducated

negro, dancing or playing the bones, is often a consummate artist in rhythm. My African informant thought nothing of singing one rhythm, beating another with his hands, and dancing another and all at once."

Aerial Bombs.

Aerial bombs range in size from ten pounds up to 50 or 60 times that weight and are roughly of two kinds—incendiary and high-exp

Scandinavian Moravian Church
Sunday, Nov. 17th there will be
Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Followed
by English preaching service at
10:30 A. M.
At 3:30 P. M. preaching service in
the Saratoga church.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SOLDIER BOYS

FROM W. H. KRASKE

France, 19-13-18

Dear Sirs and Mother:
I have neglected writing for the
last three weeks and have only work
and exercise have been transform-
ed out of the busyness and work
to school here but don't know. How
long, as Germany has accepted
Wilson's terms and we may have
peace. I have been somewhat dis-
appointed but will have to make the
best of it but just think 15 months in
the army and haven't seen the front.
I'll tell you I felt very bad on the
first day we lined up (our section)
in front of the instructor at the
army and he said "all those that
have been here, front raise your
hand." I saw hands go up all
over the room and I had to stand there
like something sent for and couldn't
come. I fit into the section like a
squirrel pig in a round hole but I
have tried to make the best of it
at all times and am working hard to
keep up with the rest. I have re-
ceived some wonderful letters lately
and only wish that I could answer
them all but I am afraid that I can't
do that than being. As you
will see I have been out of school for
two years and I have to plug
every minute but will find time to
write home any way and will let you
explain to the rest for me. After
things clear up a little I will write
again.

THE New Meat Market

Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts
Opposite Wood Co. Nat'l. Bank

Saturday, Nov. 16th, 1918
We have tons of the finest meat
in the state at prices that will
surprise you. No waiting
plenty of butchers to wait on
you.

Pork Cuts

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Fresh Ham Pork Roast | 28c |
| Fresh Pork Roast | 26c |
| Large Meaty Pork Shanks | 17c |
| Fresh Leaf Lard | 27c |
| Fresh Spareribs | 20c |
| Fresh Neck Ribs | 8c |
| Back Ribs | 8c |
| Pork Chops | 29c |
| Pork Steaks | 28c |
| Plate Sausage | 20c |
| Fresh Side Pork | 26c |
| Fat Pork | 26c |
| Pig Liver | 8c |
| Choice Beef | |
| Pot Roast Beef very tender | 18c |
| Very Good Boiling Beef | 15c |
| Hamburger | 20c |
| Choice Boneless Roast Beef | 22c |
| Very tender Sirloin Steak | 20c |
| Very tender Porter House | 20c |
| Very tender Round Steak | 20c |
| Very tender Sea Bone Steak | 20c |
| Beef Tenderloin | 30c |
| Fresh Beef Liver | 10c |
| 1918 Spring Lamb | |
| Choice Leg Lamb | 20c |
| Loin Lamb | 18c |
| Choice Shoulder Lamb | 18c |
| Choice Lamb Stew | 15c |
| Lamb Chops | 22c |
| Choice Veal | |
| Leg Veal Roast | 22c |
| Loin Veal Roast | 20c |
| Shoulder Veal | 20c |
| Veal Stew | 16c |
| Veal Chops | 22c |
| Sausages | |
| Choice Home Made Liver | |
| Sausage | 18c |
| Choice Home Made Bologna | |
| Sausage | 20c |
| Choice Home Made Blood Sausage | 18c |
| Choice Home Made Polish Sausage | 20c |
| Choice Home Made Frankfurts Sausage | 22c |
| Smoked Liver Sausage | 25c |
| Smoked Meats | |
| No. 1 Reg. Ham | 35c |
| Swift's Premium Bacon by the slab | 40c |
| No. 1 Picnic Hams | 26 1/2c |
| Very Good Bacon by the slab | 40c |
| Oleomargarine 5 lb. drum | \$1.45 |
| Oleomargarine 2 lb. print | 60c |
| Oleomargarine 1 lb. print | 31c |
| Leaf Lard all you want | 27c |
| Pure Lard rendered, 5 lbs. | \$1.45 |
| Comp. Lard 5 lbs. for | \$1.30 |
| Nut Butter | 32c |
| Nut Butter 5 lbs. for | \$1.50 |

back seat from them all. But its the war as the French say and we were the unlucky ones.

Another report came in just now that all bring at the front had ceased. It doesn't seem possible.

They have given each soldier a card to send home in case people want to know where he is present. I have one but I think it is unwise to send presents as letters are far better than presents—an old time and it saves lots of trouble.

I have met some fine fellows. You should see the men at the school, physically I never saw a more wonderful bunch of men and I guess mentally they are just as wonderful as I know. They are the pick of the army branch of artillery.

We sleep in wooden barracks on straw. We also have wonderful music and everything is fine. I am thinking of you all the time and only hope that I will find you when I last. Best regards and greatest love.

Is Seng, W. H. Kraske,
Sauvur Artillery school,
Sauvur, France.

His Division

She—What an atrocious necktie! I wouldn't trust you to select anything, you have so little taste.

He (chuckling)—You forgot that I selected you my dear.

She—You think you did, but you didn't really.

LOCAL ITEMS

Phil Millerback, head salesman at Cohen Bros. store is ill with influenza.

Mrs. Geo. Peltier and daughter of Alabama are visiting with relatives in the city.

Arthur and Laura Raymond of Arnold were guests at the A. B. Sutor home on Sunday.

Louie Meunier of Monroe, Mich. who was here to attend the funeral of his brother, James, returned to his home on Monday evening.

Hugo Lind, who has been employed in Detroit, Mich., and Clintonville the past summer arrived home this week and will again do auto painting at the old stand.

Leander Nordström who is located in the Signal Corps Barracks at Jersey City, N. J., arrived here on Saturday on a furlough to visit with his family.

Miss Jessie Hunt, who was teaching school at Lavallo, spent two weeks at home while the school there was closed on account of sickness. She returned to her duties last week.

Mrs. Wm. Schill entertained a number of guests at her home on Thursday evening the guest of honor being Miss Genevieve Schill of Marshfield. The evening was spent in the good weather that has prevailed this fall, work in fine shape, owing to the good weather that has prevailed this fall, and most of the agriculturists are pretty well satisfied with things in general.

DEATH OF LOUIS WOLLENCHLAGER

Louis Wollenchlaguer, a former resident of this city, died at Stevens Point last week after a short illness, death being due to pneumonia. Mr. Wollenchlaguer was a man about 73 years of age, and was well known in this city, having made his home here much of the time during the past fifteen years. He was thinner by weight and had worked at various places in this city, having been on the construction work at Port Edwards within a short time of his death, and was always kind and hearty up to the time of his last sickness.

OVER 37 YEARS EXEMPT

Draft registrants who have reached their 37th birthday on Sept. 12th must return their questionnaires to the local draft board, but it is not necessary to fill them out. This is in accordance with an order issued by General Crowder on Wednesday.

Carl Getzinger of the town of Gramma was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday evening. Getzinger reports that everybody out in the country is doing well in fine shape, owing to the good weather that has prevailed this fall, and most of the agriculturists are pretty well satisfied with things in general.

Mrs. Fred Schultz is quite sick with influenza.

Mrs. Percy Cutler visited Grand Rapids relatives the latter part of

ARPIN

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Vandeploeg departed Tuesday for Waukesha and while there will attend a large Holstein cattle show.

They made the trip in the Omega car.

There was church Sunday, the first in several weeks. Altho not as large as usual, it was well attended.

Mr. Johnson is very ill at the present writing.

A patriotic program was given Tuesday evening under the supervision of Miss Clara Farrell, the school principal at the schoolhouse.

There was to have been a speaker from Grand Rapids but thru some misunderstanding failed to come.

The program was fine and greatly enjoyed by those present.

Miss Myrtle Lewis commenced reading Wednesday in the Edwards building.

Mrs. Fred Schultz is quite sick with influenza.

Mrs. Percy Cutler visited Grand Rapids relatives the latter part of

CITY POINT

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cowell were in this vicinity Thursday. Mr. Cowell being the auctioneer at the Ferdinand Passer sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Gallaway of Merrimac visited his father and family over Sunday.

A number of people here have the

little Alvin Nelson is very ill. Our village did its bit in celebrating Monday when the good news came that peace was declared. Flies were flying and in the evening the band was out and ears and nose all the muscle one wished to hear.

Another carload of potatoes was shipped from here last week.

Frank Raith and A. J. Annandson took in the auction at Grand Rapids on Monday.

Mr. Thompson writes from Mississippi that his wife was taken to the hospital upon her arrival there with the flu but is improving.

Harold Nelson left for Grand Rapids Monday where he will enter service for Uncle Sam.

Herbert Jensen and Claude Paulson leave Thursday for Black River Falls. Harold came back Tuesday.

The Wood county sheriff was down here Saturday night looking for the auto thief who broke out of jail Friday night. No one answering his description was seen there.

Dr. J. W. Beck of Marshfield, Iowa, spent several days in the city the past week visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Grawell.

JOHNSON & HILL CO. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

This Store is Brimful of Beautiful Gift Things!

Our preparation for this Christmas has been thorough and complete and we now ask to show you a beautiful selection of Holiday Goods. They are here in such abundance that the problem of "what to give" resolves itself into a question of "what to select" at most reasonable prices. DO YOUR CHRISTMAS BUYING NOW and carry parcels whenever possible.

A Woman's Gloves

reflect her personality just as surely as her suit or coat; they tell a story easily understood by those business or social affairs bring in touch with her.

To select those gloves which harmonize perfectly with the costume, large and varied assortments are necessary and for that reason, if for no other, a choice from our stocks will be satisfactory. The high standard of quality in every pair of gloves we sell—the quality that reflects refinement and good taste—is another important reason. The selections are now complete in every detail, affording most, excellent choice.

Best quality real French kid gloves, made in France of finest kid skins. Heavy three rows contrast crochet embroidery back; two clasp fasteners. Colors: black, white, brown, mink, taupe, and gray. A very fine glove for those who appreciate real value. Price, per pair.....\$2.75

Fine French kid gloves for dress and street wear, a very serviceable glove, one row crochet embroidery back, also Paris point stitching two clasp fasteners. Colors: black, white, tan, brown and gray. Price per pair.....\$2.50

Ladies washable cape gloves for street wear, Paris point back, two clasp fasteners. Colors: tan, taupe and gray. Price per pair.....\$2.00

Ladies fleeced lined cashmere gloves. A warm, serviceable glove, two clasp fasteners. Colors: black and gray. Price per pair.....\$1.50

DOUBLE SILK GLOVES

Ladies "Kayser" quality silk gloves, heavy durable silk, silk lined, contrast crochet embroidery back, two clasp fasteners. Colors: black, white and gray. Price per pair.....\$1.50

MISSSES EXTRA LONG WRIST MITTEN

Women's and Misses best quality knit wool glove, with extra long fitted wrist, has fancy back, full fashioned fingers and will fit the hand properly. Will wear splendidly and always keep its shape. Colors: black, white, navy, gray, brown, and red. Price per pair.....\$1.75

Men's and Boys' Mackinaws at Attractive Prices

Mackinaws are economical coats to wear and in consideration of our foresight in making early purchases we are able to quote prices lower than can be had elsewhere.

Men's Pinchback Mackinaws, shawl collar, double breasted, two pocket coats, with piped seams, best of workmanship and fit in these coats. A variety of pretty dark plaids to select from. Sizes 36 to 46. Priced moderately at \$11.75, \$9.75, \$7.50.

Men's Belted Back Mackinaws shawl collar, double breasted, two pocket coat, all piped, best of workmanship and fit, a variety of pretty dark and plain patterns to select from. Sizes 36 to 46. Priced moderately at \$11.50, \$9.50, \$7.50.

Men's Plain Double Breasted Coats, made same as above without belted back, at \$6.85, and \$6.00.

Youth's Mackinaws, pinch back, shawl collar, double breasted, all seams piped workmanship and fit unexcelled in these coats. A large variety of pretty plaid patterns to select from. Sizes 26 to 36, or ages 10 to 18. Moderately priced at \$5.50, \$7.50, \$5.50 and \$5.

Boys' Mackinaws same as above in sizes 6 to 9, moderately priced at \$6.50 and \$4.75.

Some Women Long for Beautiful Things for Their Homes—Such as Fine Linen

Her pride in the appearance of her home should lead you to select a housewife's gift from these fine linens. We have luncheon sets, table damask and napkins, embroidered dressers scarfs and pillow cases—all reasonably priced despite the scarcity.

All Linen Table Damask—our finest all linen heavy weight table damask, comes in a pretty cherry pattern with a wide handsome border or in a striped with a wide grape border, width 71 inches per yd.\$3.90

Unbleached Damask—Cream union linen table damask, comes in pretty floral pattern or in a spot pattern with floral border. Width 58 inches. Price per yd.\$1.00

Bleached Mercerized Cotton Table Damask—Has a most beautiful finish, in striped and floral patterns with handsome wide borders. Width 64 inches. Price per yd.75c

Bleached Mercerized Cotton Table Damask—Closely woven with a high lustre finish. A quality that will please every housewife and give lasting service. Width 70 inches, designs, assorted floral and striped. Price per yd.89c

All Linen Table Damask—Good quality bleached all linen, attractive floral patterns. Width 64 inches. A very special offering during this period of scarcity in linen goods. Price per yd.\$1.75

Linen Mixed Bleached Table Damask—Snow white and handsome patterns, woven of about half linen and half cotton yarn. Width 70 inches. Price per yd.\$1.75

All Linen Table Damask—Comes in a pretty fleur de lis center with deep chrysanthemum pattern or in a beautiful rose pattern. This is a good weight, well woven cloth which will give you good service. Width 70 inches. Price per yd.\$2.25

Mercerized Cotton Napkins—Hemmed ready for use, good quality mercerized cotton napkins. Size 18x18 inches, sold in dozen or half dozens only. Price per dozen.\$1.75

Cotton or Wool Blankets

Scotia Imperial cotton blankets in tan with blue and white border and brown and white borders, and gray with pink and white and blue and white borders. Firm quality and good weight, size 64x76.....\$1.15

Juina Imperial cotton blanket is an especially good value in gray or tan with pink, blue and brown and white borders size 72x80.....\$3.85

Nashua woolnap cotton blanket,

